

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

OCTOBER 18, 1941, SUPPLEMENT

VOL. V, No. 121A—PUBLICATION 1656

Trade Agreement With Argentina

CONTENTS

Page

Analysis of general provisions and reciprocal benefits:

I. Summary of concessions obtained by the United States 3

II. Summary of concessions granted by the United States 4

III. Summary of general provisions 5

IV. Analysis of individual concessions obtained on exports of United States products 6

V. Analysis of individual concessions of imports into the United States 10

VI. General provisions and exchanges of notes 25

Table A. Itemized list of tariff concessions obtained from Argentina (schedule I) 29

Table B. Itemized list of tariff concessions made to Argentina (schedule II) 34

Table C. Itemized list of tariff concessions made to Argentina (schedule III) 42



This information has been prepared by representatives of the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the Tariff Commission. These Government agencies, under the Reciprocal-Trade-Agreements Program, cooperate in the formulation, negotiation, and conclusion of all trade agreements entered into by the United States under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as extended by joint resolutions of Congress of March 1, 1937 and April 12, 1940.

NOV 26 '41

Trade Agreement With Argentina

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL PROVISIONS AND RECIPROCAL BENEFITS

[Released to the press October 14]

The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and the Argentine Republic, signed at Buenos Aires on October 14, 1941, is designed to improve trade relations between the two countries. The reciprocal concessions cover a large portion of the trade between them. They include reductions by each country of its tariffs on specified products of the other country; bindings of certain tariff rates against increase; and bindings of specified commodities on the free lists. The general provisions of the agreement provide, among other things, important assurances against discriminatory tariff, quota, or exchange treatment of imports from either country into the other.

The concessions are listed in schedules I, II, and III of the agreement. Schedule I includes concessions made by Argentina on imports from the United States. Schedules II and III include concessions made by the United States on imports from Argentina. The concessions enumerated in schedule III apply to commodities of which the United States ordinarily obtains its chief supplies from countries other than Argentina, which countries, because of the war, are not now available as sources of supplies in normal quantities. Concessions listed in schedule III may be withdrawn by the United States at any time following the cessation of hostilities between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Germany, on six months' written notice.

I. SUMMARY OF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES

The tariff advantages obtained from Argentina under the present agreement benefit a long

list of American industrial and agricultural products. Concessions affect 127 Argentine tariff items. In the case of 39 tariff items, duties were reduced, and under 88 items, present rates were bound against increase for the life of the agreement.

United States exports to Argentina in 1940 of products entering under the tariff items subject to concessions were valued at \$32,106,000, or 30.2 percent of total United States exports to Argentina in that year. Of this total, \$19,354,000 represents trade in products which will benefit from duty reductions, and \$12,752,000, exports of products on which duties have been bound. These totals account respectively for 18.2 percent and 12.0 percent of 1940 exports.

The duty reductions are of three types: (1) those which become effective in their entirety on the effective date of the agreement; (2) those which become effective in two stages, part immediately and part when the second-concession stage comes into force; and (3) those which do not become effective until the second-concession stage becomes operative. In the case of these last-mentioned reductions, present duty rates are bound pending the effective date of stage II. All bindings become effective when the agreement comes into force.

Stage I concessions become effective when the agreement becomes effective, and stage II concessions become effective promptly after Argentine customs receipts from import duties exceed 270 million paper pesos in any calendar year. The 39 duty reductions obtained include 12 which become effective when the agreement enters into force, 5 which do not accrue to exports until the second stage becomes effective, and 22 which are partly effective immediately and ef-

fective in their entirety when stage II becomes operative. United States exports to Argentina in 1940 affected by these three classes of duty reductions were valued at \$8,345,000, \$5,223,000, and \$5,786,000, respectively.

While 127 tariff items are considered to have been subject to concessions, many of these cover groups of products, so that the number of individual products benefiting from the agreement is in reality much larger. In a few instances sub-items have been counted as tariff items, since some concessions are not uniform in their effect on all products covered by a tariff item.

Since Argentine trade figures are compiled on the basis of official valuations, it has been necessary to make use of United States export figures to indicate the value of individual concessions and the extent of the benefits which will accrue to the United States through the schedule as a whole. United States statistical classifications do not coincide with Argentine tariff classifications, and, as a result, the United States export figures used in the text and tables of this analysis do not indicate exactly the movement of products affected by the concessions. In a few instances, estimates based on a combination of the best available United States and Argentine statistics have been utilized.

II. SUMMARY OF CONCESSIONS GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES

Commodities affected by the concessions which the United States grants on imports from Argentina made up 92.8 percent of total United States imports from Argentina in 1938, 92.4 percent in 1939, and 76.4 percent in 1940. The proportion declined in 1940, largely because in that year the United States purchased from Argentina unusually large quantities of wool of the finer grades, on which no concession is made in the agreement.

Duties reduced

In the agreement, United States duties are reduced on commodities which made up 69.6 percent of total United States imports from

Argentina in 1938, 63.6 percent in 1939, and 43.5 percent in 1940.

The principal commodities, in trade value, upon which duties have been reduced under schedule II are flaxseed; certain prepared or preserved meats, principally canned corned beef; casein; bovine hides and skins; certain coarse wools; and quebracho extract. Other duty reductions under schedule II are made on neatsfoot oil and neatsfoot stock; onyx; osier or willow for basket-makers' use; tallow; oleo oil and oleo stearin; meat extracts; jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters of quince; canary seed; corned-beef hash; broomcorn; dog food; footwear known as alpargatas; and certain manufactures of reptile leather. The duties on asparagus, grapes, plums, prunes, and prunelles are reduced during seasons when domestic marketings of these products are light.

Duties have been reduced under schedule III on the following products: Italian-type cheeses; certain medicinal preparations of animal origin; beryllium oxide and carbonate; sunflower oil; anchovies; macaroni, vermicelli, and noodles; prepared or preserved tomatoes; fur skins of goats, kids, and hares, dressed but not dyed; and miscellaneous pieces of goat or kid skins, and of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb) if not dyed.

Duties bound

Existing duties on the following products are bound under schedule II: Glycerin, crude and refined; maté; unmanufactured mica valued at not over 15 cents per pound; ground or pulverized mica; pears; and alfalfa seed.

Existing duties bound at present rates under schedule III apply to brandy; cordials, liqueurs, kirschwasser, and ratafia; bitters containing spirits; champagne and all other sparkling wines; still wines produced from grapes (not including vermouth) containing 14 percent or less of alcohol, in containers holding each one gallon or less; vermouth, in containers holding each one gallon or less; and dressed fur skins, not dyed, of lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb).

Free list

Commodities bound on the free list include, under schedule II, carpet wools; crude maté; dried blood; crude bones, steamed or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; animal carbon suitable only for fertilizer; quebracho wood; several kinds of undressed furs; tankage for fertilizer; horse and cattle hair, unmanufactured; hoofs and horns, unmanufactured; certain sausage casings; horse, colt, ass, and mule skins; carpincho skins; sheep and lamb skins; and goat and kid skins. Under schedule III, the following products are bound on the free list: Argols, tartar, and wine lees, crude or partly refined, containing less than 90 percent of potassium bitartrate; and calcium tartrate.

III. SUMMARY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions of the agreement provide for the carrying into effect of the tariff concessions listed in the schedules annexed to the agreement and define the territory to which the agreement shall apply. They also contain most-favored-nation provisions assuring that any tariff concession on any product accorded by either country to any third country will be extended immediately and without compensation to the other party to the agreement, exceptions being made regarding special trade advantages accorded by the United States to Cuba, and, in an exchange of notes accompanying the agreement, regarding special tariff advantages accorded by Argentina to contiguous countries by means of trade agreements embodying tariff reductions or exemptions.

Moreover, the agreement contains provisions extending the principle of non-discriminatory treatment generally to measures relating to exchange control and import restrictions, which, since 1933, have characterized Argentine commercial policy. These measures have involved serious difficulties for American exporters to Argentina, and the provisions of the agreement contain valuable assurances relating thereto.

The exchange provisions of the agreement, contained in article IV, provide in general that

henceforth imports into Argentina of any article of American origin shall be accorded, in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, rates of exchange, and related charges, treatment no less favorable than that accorded imports of the like article from any third country. Likewise, article III, relating to quantitative import restrictions, contains assurances of non-discriminatory treatment in the application by Argentina to imports of American origin of import quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of restrictions on imports by providing that the share of the United States in any allocated quota shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of the product subject to quota supplied by the United States in a previous representative period. However, because of Argentina's shortage of free foreign exchange, arising principally from the loss of its markets in continental Europe and the blocking of the exchange created by its exports to the "sterling area" since the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, two exchanges of notes in connection with the agreement except temporarily from the exchange and quota provisions of the agreement special exchange or quota facilities which Argentina may accord to contiguous countries and Peru or to the "sterling area" covered by the existing payments arrangement in effect between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

Under new exchange regulations, effective since July 1, 1941, the exchange treatment accorded many imports of United States origin has already been substantially improved.

In addition to the general assurances of non-discriminatory exchange treatment provided for in the agreement, the Argentine Government has given assurances that it will allot exchange, at least in limited amounts in accordance with Argentina's exchange availabilities, for every article on which a tariff concession has been obtained in schedule I of the agreement.

The agreement also contains a provision not previously included in trade agreements concluded by the United States whereby consulta-

tion between the two Governments regarding all matters affecting the operation of the agreement is provided through the medium of a mixed commission consisting of representatives of each Government.

IV. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL CONCESSIONS OBTAINED ON EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES PRODUCTS

FOODSTUFFS AND TOBACCO

Argentina's production of basic foodstuffs limits its demand for imported foods to certain specialties, seasonal fruits, and a few secondary foods of which domestic production is inadequate. Normally, there are considerable purchases of European canned fish, cheese, tomato preparations, and olive oil; Brazilian rice and tropical fruits; Chilean fruits and nuts; and miscellaneous preserves, pickles, olives, sauces, confectionery, spirits, liqueurs and wines, largely from Spain, France, Italy, and Portugal. The United States supplied about \$647,000 worth of foodstuffs in 1940, and about a third of this trade will benefit from concessions obtained in the present agreement. The remaining two thirds consists of many varied products, exports of which are individually small.

Fruits

The most important products in the United States foodstuffs trade are fresh and dried fruits, and in the present agreement the concessions on these are of particular interest in view of Argentina's growing production of temperate climate fruits. The duties on fresh apples, pears, and grapes are reduced on a seasonal basis by 50 percent, effective immediately. These seasonal reductions will be effective during the periods when American fresh fruit normally enjoys its best market in Argentina and Argentine fruit is off the market. The duty on prunes is lowered by 30 percent and that on raisins by 35 percent—both reductions to go into effect immediately. Favorable rates on dried

peaches, apples, pears, and cherries and walnuts are bound against increase.

Argentine figures for 1939 indicate that in that year the share of the United States in the import trade in some of the more important fruits was as follows: Apples and pears, 88 percent; prunes, 92 percent; and raisins, 26 percent.

Canned fish

United States exporters of canned salmon and mackerel will benefit immediately from a 40-percent duty reduction, and sardines have been granted an immediate reduction of 30 percent. The sardine concession is limited to packs of especial interest to American canners, i. e., in tomato sauce, mustard, and cottonseed oil. In the past, sales of American types of canned fish in the Argentine market have not been large, chiefly because the duties levied on them have confined their consumption to the luxury trade.

Tobacco and cigarettes

Favorable tariff treatment on leaf tobacco and cigarettes is bound against increase. These two products represented \$653,000 of United States trade in 1940, and the growing Argentine preference for light-tobacco cigarettes may lend increasing importance to these assurances against higher import duties. In 1939, 42 percent of cigarette imports and 12 percent of the tobacco entering under Argentine tariff item 346 originated in the United States. Brazil was the chief supplier under this tobacco item, but its dark leaf is not directly competitive with the light cigarette leaf purchased in the United States.

AUTOMOBILES, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES

Substantial benefits have been obtained for the American automobile industry, and Argentina represents one of the principal export outlets for its products. In 1940, United States exports to Argentina of automobiles, parts, and accessories were valued at over 16 million dollars.

Passenger cars

Duties are reduced on the lighter, less expensive passenger vehicles. Although these reduc-

tions are not large, they simplify the rate structure, become effective immediately, and apply to complete, semi-assembled, or unassembled cars. In the case of medium-weight, inexpensive units, the reductions are somewhat deeper, while duties on the larger and more expensive cars are bound against increase. United States exports of passenger cars to Argentina totaled \$6,203,000 in 1940. In 1939, nearly 85 percent of the imported passenger vehicles came from the United States.

Trucks and busses

The duties on truck, delivery-car, and bus chassis are also reduced, the specific duties being cut by 25 percent, and the 10-percent surtax being bound against increase. These reductions will become effective when stage II becomes effective, and in the meantime present duties are bound. The concessions apply to complete, semi-assembled, and unassembled chassis. Shipments of truck and bus chassis were valued at \$3,714,000 in 1940. The ad valorem equivalents of the existing duties are considerably below those on passenger cars, and the exchange treatment of trucks has been improved recently. In 1939, the United States supplied about 80 percent of truck-chassis imports.

The notes to the automobile items are of particular importance since they bind the present system of making semi-assembled and unassembled units dutiable at rates respectively 15 percent and 30 percent below the full duties and assure the maintenance of present favorable methods of establishing valuation for duty purposes.

Automobile parts for assembly

United States exports of automobile parts for assembly to Argentina were valued at \$3,206,000 in 1940. This total includes parts for both passenger cars and trucks and represents the trade receiving benefits, depending on its nature, under the passenger-car or truck concessions mentioned above, through the binding of provisions that units shipped knocked down are dutiable under the respective tariff items but at specified

discounts. This also applies in the case of our trade in automobile engines for assembly, which amounted to \$643,000 in 1940.

Automobile replacement parts

Argentina is also an important market for replacement parts and accessories and in 1940 bought these products from the United States to a value of \$2,304,000. These parts enter under five main tariff items, which provide respectively for parts for bodies, chassis, ignition systems, engines, and steering and transmission assemblies.

The duties on all five items, less certain specific parts, were reduced by 30 percent in the present agreement. Reductions of 10 percent will become effective immediately and the full reductions when stage II becomes operative. On the specified parts excepted from the general lowering of rates, the maintenance of present tariff treatment is assured. It is estimated that the parts on which duties were bound represent about 20 percent of our parts business, and many of these are dutiable at moderate rates. About 87 percent of Argentina's imports of these replacement parts in 1939 originated in the United States.

The duties on asbestos brake lining, including moulded lining, with or without wire, dutiable under separate tariff items, are reduced by 50 percent, with one half of the reduction to be effective at once.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS

Radio apparatus

United States exports of radio apparatus to Argentina totaled \$1,385,000 in 1940. The rapid development of the Argentine set-manufacturing industry has resulted in increased demand for parts and tubes and a decline in the imports of complete receivers. Sets of several American makes are assembled locally by branch factories wholly or partly owned by United States firms. The duties on small sets are bound against increase, and in the case of sets with eight or more tubes, including phonograph com-

binations, the duty is reduced by about 29 percent, with a 10-percent reduction becoming effective immediately.

Duties on radio parts of brass, porcelain, composition, and iron or steel, metal loudspeakers, and ordinary radio-receiving tubes are bound against increase. The duty on more powerful tubes is reduced by 50 percent, with a 25-percent reduction to become effective immediately. In 1939, the United States supplied 21 percent of the sets imported, 52 percent of the parts, and about 60 percent of the tubes. Possibly the most important concession in the radio group is definite clarification of what tubes are dutiable as ordinary tubes at the comparatively favorable rate provided for the latter. A note included in the agreement specifies that ordinary tubes are those with a usable output of five watts or less, thus definitely classifying under tariff item 2258 most tube types used in standard receivers.

Automatic refrigerators

Argentina has been an excellent market for American refrigerators, but the development of local assembling and manufacturing plants has brought a change in demand, and in recent years United States exports have consisted chiefly of sealed mechanisms and refrigerator parts. Shipments of sealed units, parts, and complete boxes to Argentina totaled \$1,086,000 in 1940. In 1939, the United States supplied 99 percent of sealed-mechanism and parts imports and 39 percent of the complete boxes. The duty on parts is reduced by about 36 percent, with a reduction of about 17 percent becoming effective immediately, and maintenance of the present duty and favorable method of establishing valuation for duty purposes on complete mechanisms is assured. Existing duties on complete automatic refrigerators and compressors are bound against increase.

Other electrical equipment

The duty on portable electric and pneumatic tools is reduced by 50 percent, with half of the concession becoming effective immediately.

Electric motors of $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower or less receive the benefit of a duty binding. Our 1940 trade in these tools and motors approximated \$200,000. Composition containers and containers of other materials (except glass and pottery) for storage batteries will be dutiable at 25 percent below the present level when stage II becomes operative and in the meantime will enjoy a $12\frac{1}{2}$ -percent reduction. The reduction obtained for fluorescent bulbs and fittings for ceiling, wall, table, desk, bed, and floor lamps will lower the duty on these comparatively new items in our export trade by 20 percent when stage II becomes operative. In the meantime, present duties are bound. The existing moderate duty on battery-charging devices of the wind-driven generator type is bound against increase. United States exports to Argentina of wind-driven charging devices have been increasing rapidly, reaching \$195,000 in 1940.

MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES

Agricultural machinery

Argentina's large-scale agriculture has afforded a basis for an extensive trade in American farm machines and implements. Argentina is normally the second largest market for American agricultural machinery and in 1940 bought United States exports valued at \$4,188,000. In 1939, the United States share of Argentina's imports of the different machines varied from 57 percent to 94 percent, with American products dominating particularly in the larger, more complicated machine and tractor classes. The present moderate duties are bound against increase, and exporters of nearly all types of agricultural machinery, including plows and shares, harrows, tractors of all types, windmills, sowers, reapers, binders, harvesters, shellers, huskers, and threshing machines, will benefit by this protective assurance.

Industrial machinery

The advances of recent years in Argentine industrialization have been encouraged by gen-

erally moderate import duties on factory machinery. The maintenance of present favorable tariff treatment is assured for United States exports of pumps and oil burners. The duty on certain miscellaneous light machinery and parts (weighing less than 100 kilos net), not specifically provided for in the Argentine tariff, is reduced by about 36 percent, with an immediate reduction approximating 18 percent. On other small machines and machine tools entering under this same tariff item (1799), present rates are bound against increase. In this latter category are hand-drill presses, buffer or emery-wheel mounts, grindstone-wheel and tool-sharpener mounts, small milling machines, tin crimpers and cutters, metal shears and punchers, hand-operated metal saw mounts, stamping presses, automatic saw sharpeners, motor drills, vises, electric meat choppers, coffee grinders, lense gauges, grinders, drills, and polishers, and certain machines for the graphic arts and shoe-manufacturing industries. It is estimated that machinery from the United States affected by these concessions is about equally divided between that benefiting from reductions and that receiving bindings.

Office appliances

Moderate duties on office appliances representing \$1,104,000 of United States exports in 1940 are bound against increase. Appliances obtaining the benefit of these concessions are typewriters and parts and adding, calculating, and accounting machines and cash registers, with or without electric motors. The United States supplied 49 percent of Argentina's typewriter imports in 1939 and 69 percent of the other appliances mentioned. Dictaphones, which have not been specified in the Argentine tariff, will be classified with these other above-mentioned appliances under Argentine tariff item 1831 upon ratification of the agreement by the Argentine Congress and will, as a result, benefit from a duty reduction.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Lumber

Douglas fir, spruce, and southern pine unplaned lumber are accorded 37-percent duty reductions, with 15-percent reductions becoming effective immediately. The duty on unplaned oak lumber is reduced by about 24 percent, with an immediate reduction of 9 percent, and the present rate on unplaned lumber of white or ponderosa pine is bound against increase. United States exports to Argentina of oak and pine lumber were valued at \$1,755,000 in 1940. In 1939, the United States supplied 55 percent of the oak lumber imports, 41 percent of the spruce and fir, and 99 percent of the southern and white pine.

Plywood and casks

Duties on plywood of spruce and Douglas fir of all thicknesses, and on casks or tuns of wood, assembled or not, are bound against increase.

Composition boards

Construction, insulating, and wallboard are subject to 50-percent duty reductions, with immediate reductions of 21 percent. The duty on Kraft liner board is reduced by 50 percent, to take effect immediately.

Paper products

The duty on sanitary paper is reduced by about 24 percent, effective when stage II becomes operative, and present rates on blotting and oiled copy paper are bound against increase.

Naval stores

The duty on turpentine is reduced by about 24 percent, with an immediate reduction of 12 percent. Light rosin is subject to a reduction of about 47 percent, with an immediate reduction of one third. A one-third reduction on dark rosin, with an immediate reduction of about 17 percent, brings this product into line with light rosin. United States exports of turpentine and rosin to Argentina were valued at

\$319,000 in 1940. In 1939, the United States supplied 88 percent of Argentina's turpentine imports, 49 percent of the light rosin, and 99 percent of the dark.

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

The duty reduction on sulphur accorded to Chile in an Argentine-Chilean commercial agreement (33 percent below the general rate) is bound against increase, and assurances have been obtained that sulphur of 97-percent purity or higher would be classified under tariff item 4350, thereby improving the competitive position of the type of sulphur in which American exporters are chiefly interested. The existing moderate rate of duty on boiler-scale removers was also bound. Existing rates of duty on enamels and varnishes are bound against increase. The United States supplied 62 percent and 33 percent, respectively, of Argentina's enamel and varnish imports in 1939.

MOTION-PICTURE FILM

The duty on motion-picture positives is bound at its present level, but the rate on negatives is reduced by one third in stage II. The duty on raw film is reduced by one third, effective immediately. United States exports of all three kinds of film totaled \$420,000 in 1940. In 1939, the United States supplied 90 percent of all motion-picture film imported into Argentina.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Present duties are bound on numerous other United States export products, including fountain pens, ordinary chewing gum, razor blades, refractory blocks, ordinary wrenches, roofing felts, and photographic film and dry plates. The duty on white cement is reduced by 50 percent, with half the reduction taking effect immediately. The duty on rubber hose is reduced by 20 percent, effective immediately. The reduction of 40 percent on vulcanized fiber will become effective in two stages, one half immediately and the other half in stage II. Continuation of the present favorable method of classifying earthenware or glazed pottery bath-

tubs, lavatories, urinals, and other sanitary ware for bathrooms, is assured.

V. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL CONCESSIONS ON IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

A. SCHEDULE II

Casein or lactarene and mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (par. 19¹)

The duty on casein or lactarene under the Tariff Act of 1930 was 5½ cents per pound. Under the act of 1922 the duty was 2½ cents per pound. Under the trade agreement with Argentina the duty is reduced to 2¾ cents per pound. The ad valorem equivalent of the 5½-cent rate has ranged in recent years from about 80 percent to about 110 percent. On the basis of imports in 1939 the reduced rate of 2¾ cents per pound would have been equal to about 49 percent ad valorem.

The volume of United States production of casein is determined largely by the market situations of fluid milk and of the principal manufactured dairy products—creamery butter, cheese, and condensed and evaporated milk—as well as by the price of casein. When the market for creamery butter is more profitable than the markets for cheese or for evaporated or condensed milk, the output of skim milk increases. Even then, however, the skim milk may be used for feeding livestock or in producing dried and condensed skim milk, rather than in producing casein. In 1939, for example, dried casein represented only 16 percent of the skim milk utilized in manufactured dairy products produced in the United States. Normally, the principal use of skim milk is in feeding livestock.

In the period 1931-40 imports ranged from 411,000 pounds in 1938 to 24,500,000 pounds in 1940, with an annual average of 8 million for the period. These imports accounted for less than one percent of consumption in 1938 and for about 33 percent in 1940.

¹ Refers to paragraph number of Tariff Act of 1930.

Except in 1936 Argentina has been by far the principal supplier of casein imports into the United States.

In the period 1929-40 the average price per pound of 20-30 mesh domestic casein (f. o. b. plant in 5-ton lots) decreased from 15.4 cents in 1929 to 6.2 cents in 1932, and then increased to 16.5 cents in 1936, the peak year of the period. Prices declined to 10.2 cents in 1938 and then increased to 13.2 cents in 1939 and 12.8 cents in 1940. Prices increased from 13.5 cents in January 1941 to about 28.5 cents on September 29, 1941.

Maté, advanced in value or condition (par. 35)

Under both the act of 1922 and that of 1930, the duty on yerba maté, advanced in value or condition, was 10 percent ad valorem; it was reduced to 5 percent under the agreement with Brazil, effective January 1, 1936, and is bound at that rate in the agreement with Argentina. Crude maté (par. 1602), which was bound on the free list in the agreement with Brazil, is bound free in the agreement with Argentina.

Maté, or Paraguayan tea, consists of the dried leaves and shoots of a tropical evergreen tree native to Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay. Ground or powdered, it is used in central and southern South America as a beverage similar to tea and is consumed in the United States principally as a beverage. It is not produced in the United States.

Practically all United States imports of maté in recent years have been of the ground or powdered product. Imports were 422,000 pounds in 1935, 87,000 pounds in 1937, 111,000 pounds in 1938, and 83,000 pounds in 1940. Argentina ranked first as a supplier in 1935 and 1938 and second in 1939 and 1940.

Quebracho extract (par. 38) and wood (par. 1670)

The duty on quebracho extract under the act of 1930 was 15 percent ad valorem. Under the agreement with Argentina it is reduced to 7½ percent ad valorem.

Quebracho extract is one of the most important and widely used vegetable tanning mate-

rials. It is obtained from the wood of the quebracho tree, which is found in significant numbers only in northern Argentina and in Paraguay. Normally 90 percent of the domestic consumption is supplied by imported extract, and the remainder, in quantity very small compared to imports, is produced in this country from imported wood which is free of duty under the act of 1930. The duty-free status of quebracho wood is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

In 1939, domestic manufacture of the extract amounted to 15.5 million pounds, as compared with imports of 153 million pounds. In 1940 domestic production of extract was 4.9 million pounds and imports 111.1 million pounds. Imports come almost entirely from Argentina and Paraguay.

Glycerin, crude and refined (par. 42)

The duty on crude glycerin from countries other than Cuba was 1 cent per pound under the act of 1930 and was reduced to 8/10 cent per pound under the trade agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. The duty on imports from Cuba was reduced from 9/10 cent to 4/10 cent per pound in the Cuban agreement, effective September 3, 1934. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on crude glycerin from countries other than Cuba was 10 percent in 1939. The present general rate is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

The duty on refined glycerin under the act of 1930 was 2 cents per pound and was reduced to 1⅔ cents per pound in the agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1, 1936. It was automatically reduced to 1⅞ cents per pound by the reduction in the duty on crude glycerin in the agreement with France. The duty of 1⅞ cents per pound is bound in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on refined glycerin was 17 percent in 1939.

Crude glycerin is a by-product of the soap and fatty-acids industries, and its production therefore depends largely upon the production of those commodities. The value of the glycerin recovered is estimated to be less than 10 percent

of the value of the total products of the soap and fatty-acid industries.

In the 6-year period 1935-40, United States production of crude glycerin ranged between 141 million pounds in 1935 and 184 million pounds in 1939; the annual average for the period was 160 million pounds. Production of refined glycerin in that period ranged from a low of 116 million pounds in 1940 to a high of 152 million pounds in 1939. The annual average for the period was 134 million pounds.

In 1935-40, imports of crude glycerin varied from 8.2 million pounds in 1935 to 13.4 million pounds in 1937, and averaged about 11 million pounds per year. Imports of refined glycerin in the same period ranged between 69,000 pounds in 1935 and 7,500,000 pounds in 1937, averaging about 2,400,000 pounds. Entries of refined glycerin amounted to 330,000 pounds in 1939 and 298,000 pounds in 1940. Exports of glycerin, reported as "alcohols: glycerin", consist chiefly of refined glycerin and, since 1937, have exceeded imports.

Argentina is now one of the principal sources of imports of both crude and refined glycerin. Cuba and the Philippines are also important. Formerly, France, the Soviet Union, and Canada were the principal suppliers of the crude product, and the Netherlands and France the principal suppliers of refined glycerin.

Neatsfoot oil and animal oils known as neatsfoot stock (par. 52)

Under the acts of 1922 and 1930 neatsfoot oil was dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem. Effective August 21, 1936, an import excise tax of 3 cents per pound in addition to the duty was imposed. Under the agreement with Argentina, the duty is reduced to 10 percent ad valorem and the excise tax to 1½ cents per pound.

Production of neatsfoot stock and oil in the United States averaged about 6.2 million pounds a year in the period 1935-36 as compared with 5 million pounds in 1939 and 4 million pounds in 1940. Imports of neatsfoot oil are not reported separately.

Mica, unmanufactured, valued at not above 15 cents per pound (par. 208 (a))

Under the act of 1930 unmanufactured mica valued at not over 15 cents per pound was dutiable at 4 cents per pound. This duty is bound against increase in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 34 percent in 1939.

United States production of this type of mica increased from about 436,000 pounds in 1935 to 853,000 pounds in 1937, and then decreased to 433,000 pounds in 1939. Imports increased from 147,000 pounds in 1935 to 324,000 in 1937, declined to 111,000 pounds in 1938 and rose to 382,000 pounds in 1940. Exports are very small.

Argentina and Brazil have ranked first since 1937 as suppliers of United States imports of this type of mica. Previously British India and Canada were the chief sources.

Mica, ground or pulverized (par. 208 (h))

Under the act of 1930, mica, ground or pulverized, was dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem. The duty was reduced to 15 percent ad valorem in the second agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1939. The reduced rate is bound against increase in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production (sales) of ground mica increased from 51.2 million pounds in 1936 to 61.8 million pounds in 1939 and amounted to 56 million pounds in 1940. Imports decreased from 133,000 pounds in 1936 to 82,000 pounds in 1937, as compared with 319,000 pounds in 1939 and 239,000 pounds in 1940. Exports amounted to about 3 million pounds a year in the period 1937-39 and to 1.4 million pounds in 1940. Approximately 95 percent of the ground mica used in the world is made in the United States.

Onyx, in block, rough, or squared only (par. 232 (a))

The duty of 65 cents per cubic foot under the act of 1930 is reduced to 32½ cents per cubic foot in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 11.2 percent in 1939. The reduced duty would have been

equal, on the basis of imports in 1939, to 5.6 percent ad valorem. Argentina and Mexico are the sources of this material. In 1940 imports were valued at \$115,390 of which \$57,180 worth came from Argentina.

Osier or willow, including chip of and split willow, prepared for basket-makers' use (par. 409)

Willow (or osier) for basket-makers' use was dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930. The duty is reduced to 17½ percent under the agreement with Argentina. Domestic production probably is smaller than imports which, in 1939 and 1940, were valued at \$5,513 and \$3,589, respectively. Argentina is by far the chief supplier of these imports.

Tallow, oleo oil, and oleo stearin (par. 701)

Imports of tallow, oleo oil, and oleo stearin are not only dutiable under the act of 1930 but since 1936 have also been subject to an import tax under the Internal Revenue Code. Concessions in both the tariff rate and the import-tax rate are made in the agreement and may be summarized as follows:

[In cents per pound]

Commodity	Previous to trade agreement			Under trade agreement		
	Tariff duty	Import tax	Combined duty and tax	Tariff duty	Import tax	Combined duty and tax
Tallow:						
Edible.....	¾	3	3¾	¾	1¾	1¾
Inedible.....	¾	3	3¾	¾	1¾	1¾
Oleo oil.....	1	3	4	¾	1¾	2
Oleo stearin.....	1	3	4	¾	1¾	2

The ad valorem equivalent of the combined duty and import tax on inedible tallow was 61 percent in 1938, 120 percent in 1939, and 111 percent in 1940. On the basis of the 1939 imports the ad valorem equivalent of the agreement rates would have been 60 percent. Practically all imports of tallow in the past three years have been of the inedible type.

The ad valorem equivalent of the combined duty and tax on oleo stearin was 107 percent in

1938 and 75 percent in 1939. Imports of oleo products have been chiefly of oleo stearin.

Tallow is made from hard animal fats obtained chiefly from cattle and in smaller quantities from calves and sheep. Inedible tallow is made chiefly from fats removed in uninspected slaughtering plants and from scraps and trimmings collected from retail meat shops. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of soap. The highest grade of edible tallow is oleo stock from which oleo oil and oleo stearin are made. Oleo stock and oleo oil are used chiefly in the manufacture of margarine. Oleo stearin is used chiefly for blending with cottonseed oil and other soft oils in the manufacture of lard substitutes.

Tallow. Imports of tallow into the United States are very small in comparison with domestic production, consumption, and exports. Since 1929 imports have been exceeded by United States exports except in the years when the 1934 and 1936 droughts drastically reduced domestic production of tallow, lard, and greases.

During the five years 1930-34 production of tallow in United States factories averaged annually about 575 million pounds, of which about 60 million pounds was edible tallow. Domestic production decreased from 667 million pounds in 1934 to 466 million in 1935. In 1940 it had risen to 790 million pounds, of which 79 million pounds was of the edible tallow.

Imports for consumption of dutiable tallow in 1927-29 averaged about 14,600,000 pounds a year. In 1930-33 the annual average was 674,000 pounds. Imports increased to 43 million pounds in 1934 and to 246 million in 1935. These increases were due not only to the effects of the drought but also to the imposition by the United States of import taxes on certain other competing oils, particularly palm and whale oils. Imports declined in 1936 to 79 million pounds, of which 76 million entered before the import tax became effective in August and in 1937 to less than 15 million. In 1938, 1939, and 1940 imports averaged less than 2 million pounds with practically no imports of edible tallow.

Argentina was the principal source of imports of tallow into the United States in 1935-37 and has been one of the important suppliers since that time. Canada supplied most of the small imports of 1938 and ranked first in 1940. In 1939 Australia was the principal supplier.

Oleo oil and oleo stearin. About two thirds of the United States production of oleo products usually is oleo oil. Imports of these products ordinarily are small in comparison with domestic production.

In the period 1931-35 United States production averaged about 122 million pounds per year. Imports during that period ranged from 590,000 pounds in 1932 to 11 million pounds in 1935. In 1936 domestic production was 147 million pounds—the highest in any year since 1930—and imports amounted to 5,400,000 pounds. In 1937 domestic production declined, largely because of the effects of the 1934 and 1936 droughts, but recovered in 1938 to reach an average of about 127 million pounds for the two years. Imports in 1937 were 3,700,000 pounds but dropped in 1938 to 400,000 pounds. In 1939 domestic production of oleo products amounted to 114 million pounds and in 1940 to 105 million pounds. Imports of oleo stearin since 1937 have been negligible, and there have been no imports of oleo oil. The United States is on an export basis for oleo products, although exports, which amounted to 80 million pounds in 1929, dropped to 1.4 million in 1940.

Argentina has been much the most important supplier of imports of oleo stearin in recent years (except in 1933), and of imports of oleo oil when such imports have been substantial.

Extract of meat, including fluid (par. 705)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, meat extract was dutiable at 15 cents per pound. This rate was bound in the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939. Under the agreement with Argentina, the duty is reduced to 7½ cents per pound. In the 6-year period 1935-40 the ad valorem equivalent of the duty on meat extract ranged from 33 percent in 1936 to 39 percent in 1939. Domestically produced meat extracts are more highly processed and

higher priced than the imported product. Total imports of meat extracts into the United States amounted to 1,213,000 pounds in 1939 and to 582,000 pounds in 1940. Argentina and Uruguay are the principal suppliers.

Meats, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for (except meat pastes other than liver pastes packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 3 ounces each) (par. 706)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, meats in this category (chiefly canned corned beef and pickled or cured beef and veal) were dutiable at 6 cents per pound but not less than 20 percent ad valorem. Under the act of 1922 such imports were dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem. In the agreement with Argentina this duty is reduced to 3 cents per pound but not less than 20 percent ad valorem. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on canned beef was 56 percent in 1938 and 60 percent in 1939. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on pickled or cured beef and veal was 79 percent in 1938 and 84 percent in 1939.

Domestic production of beef and veal compared with imports. In 1929, before the duty of 6 cents per pound was imposed, imports of all beef and veal, of which canned beef usually constitutes some 98 percent, equaled about 3.8 percent of domestic production. In 1932 this percentage had declined to 1 percent. In the five years 1935-39 it averaged 2.7 percent and in 1940 was about 2 percent. Imports of the beef and veal to which the concession applies amounted to about 3.1 percent of United States production of beef and veal in 1929 and to about 0.9 percent in 1932 (imports of canned beef converted to a dressed-weight basis). Such imports averaged annually about 2.6 percent of domestic beef and veal production during the years 1935-39 and equaled about 1.9 percent in 1940.

Canned beef. Canned corned beef is the principal commodity included in the concession. United States production of canned beef in recent years has been relatively small and has consisted largely of beef specialties other than

corned beef. Nearly all the corned beef that has been canned in the United States has been produced for Government contracts. Much of the domestic beef of the type formerly canned has been used in the manufacture of sausage, a more profitable outlet. The civilian demand for canned corned beef has been filled by the imported product.

Imports of canned beef into the United States amounted to 21 million pounds in 1926 and increased to about 80 million pounds in 1929, in which year a period of low cattle production in the United States culminated. Such imports fell sharply for a time thereafter. From 19.5 million pounds in 1931 they increased to 88 million pounds in each of the years 1936 and 1937. Entries amounted to 78.6 million pounds in 1938, to 85.9 million in 1939, and to 61.3 million in 1940. Since 1937 Argentina has been the leading source of imports of canned beef into the United States.

Beef and veal, pickled or cured. Pickled or cured beef and veal provide relatively cheap meat especially adapted for use as ship stores and in situations where refrigeration facilities are inadequate. Domestic production of such meat, chiefly beef, is from the types and grades generally used for sausage.

Imports of pickled or cured beef and veal are very small as compared with domestic production and are smaller than United States exports. United States production in 1935 was 63 million pounds, exports were 5.7 million pounds, and imports 1.5 million pounds. In 1937 domestic production was 71.4 million pounds, exports 5.5 million, and imports 1.8 million. In 1939 domestic production was 67.3 million pounds, exports 7.4 million, and imports 2.2 million.

Canned meats, not elsewhere specified, and prepared or preserved meats, not specially provided for. Imports reported under this classification consist almost entirely of meat specialties and have been relatively unimportant, amounting to 169,000 pounds in 1939 and to 62,000 pounds in 1940. Products in this group that have been imported from Argentina are canned lamb, Oxford-type sausages, smoked lamb, and

edible animal livers, tongues, hearts, sweetbreads, tripe, and brains. United States exports of products in this classification are greatly in excess of imports and consist chiefly of high-priced specialties.

Grapes (including hothouse grapes) in bulk, crates, barrels, or other packages (par. 742)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 all grapes were dutiable at 25 cents per cubic foot. The duty on hothouse grapes was bound against increase in the agreement with Belgium, effective May 1, 1935. Under the agreement with Argentina the duty on grapes (including hothouse grapes) imported for consumption between February 15 and June 30, inclusive, in any year, is reduced to 12½ cents per cubic foot. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 18 percent in 1939.

About one half of the grapes grown in the United States are used for wine, about one third for raisins, and the rest as table grapes. Practically all imports of fresh grapes are for table use.

Imports have little effect on the domestic market for table grapes, since they enter the United States during the season when domestic fresh table grapes are not moving heavily into the market. The duty reduction provided for in the agreement with Argentina is not in effect during the season for marketing domestic fresh grapes for table use.

The United States is on an export basis for fresh grapes, but both exports and imports are small as compared with domestic production. In the three-year period 1938-40 United States production of fresh grapes averaged 5,204 million pounds per year, of which an annual average of 905 million pounds were marketed for table use. Exports in that period averaged 67 million pounds per year and imports 13 million pounds. In 1940 domestic production was 5,154 million pounds, 959 million pounds were marketed for table use, exports were 61 million pounds, and imports 12 million pounds.

Argentina is by far the most important supplier of United States imports of fresh grapes. Other suppliers in the off-season are Chile and South Africa. The only other significant im-

ports have been hothouse grapes from Belgium, generally selling at much higher prices than domestic grapes.

Plums, prunes, and prunelles, green or ripe, not in brine (par. 748)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 plums, prunes, and prunelles were dutiable at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. Under the agreement with Argentina the duty is reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound on imports entering the United States from February 1 to May 31, inclusive, in any year. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on these fruits was 13 percent in 1939.

Domestic fresh plums and prunes are not held over in cold storage. Plums are consumed either fresh or canned. Prunes are produced principally for drying but are also consumed either fresh or canned. Domestic production of plums and prunes (including small quantities left unharvested because of market conditions) amounted to about 758,700 tons in 1938 and 757,500 tons in 1939. California plums marketed fresh and northwestern prunes marketed fresh and for canning totaled about 126,800 tons in 1938 and 157,400 tons in 1939. Imports of fresh plums and prunes were 276 tons in 1938, 515 tons in 1939, and 552 tons in 1940. The United States is on an export basis with regard to these fruits, for which Canada is the principal foreign market. Total exports from the United States amounted to 8,000 tons in 1938, to 7,000 tons in 1939, and to 5,000 tons in 1940.

Argentina is the principal source of imports into the United States of both fresh plums and fresh prunes.

Pears, green, ripe, or in brine (par. 749)

Under the act of 1930 pears are dutiable at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound, and this duty is bound in the agreement against increase. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty in 1939 was 16 percent. United States production of pears increased from 20 million bushels in 1925 to about 32 million bushels a year in the period 1938-40. Harvested production of fall and winter pears increased from 4.1 million bushels in 1935 to 6.2 million bushels in 1938, amounted to 5.4 million

in 1939 and to 5.6 million in 1940. Imports increased from 3,400 bushels in 1935 to 80,000 bushels in 1939 and 240,000 bushels in 1940. In the period 1935-38 United States exports of pears ranged between 2.5 million bushels and 3.5 million bushels. In 1939 the figure was 1.9 million bushels and in 1940, 533,000 bushels, as a result of the principal foreign markets for American pears having been closed as a result of the war.

The bulk of the pears imported from Argentina arrive in the United States in February and March, consisting chiefly of the Williams (Bartlett) variety which, in the United States, is in season from August through October. In an exchange of notes in connection with the present agreement, the two Governments have agreed that the subject of limitation of exports of Argentine pears to the United States will be taken up in the near future through the mixed commission provided for in the agreement.

Recognizing the seasonal difference in the production and marketing of pears in the United States and in Argentina, the Argentine Government has seasonally reduced its tariff on pears by 50 percent. United States exports of pears to Argentina amounted to 4,000,000 pounds in 1929 and declined to 59,000 pounds in 1939 and 131,000 pounds in 1940.

Jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters: Quince (par. 751)

Under the act of 1930 all jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters were dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem. In the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, the duty was reduced to 20 percent ad valorem. Under the trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 3, 1934, the preferential duty on imports of these products from that country was reduced from 28 to 14 percent ad valorem. Under the agreement with Argentina, the duty on jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters made from quince is reduced to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

Flaxseed (par. 762)

Under the Tariff Act of 1913, flaxseed was dutiable at 20 cents per bushel; under the act

of 1921, at 30 cents; under the act of 1922, at 40 cents; under Presidential proclamation of June 13, 1929, at 56 cents; and under the Tariff Act of 1930, at 65 cents. Under the act of 1930 the ad valorem equivalent was 57 percent in 1939 and 54 percent in 1940.

Under the trade agreement with Argentina the rate is reduced to 32½ cents per bushel for the duration of the existing abnormal situation in the flaxseed trade. Thirty days after the President shall have proclaimed that the abnormal trade situation has terminated, the rate of duty shall be 50 cents per bushel.

Flaxseed is used almost exclusively for manufacturing linseed oil, which is a necessary ingredient in paints, varnishes, floor coverings, and similar products. Building and industrial operations involving the consumption of linseed oil are at high levels, and linseed-oil requirements are augmented by the defense need for certain military articles. An additional factor in the demand is the increasing shortage of tung oil, perilla oil, and synthetic resins, for which linseed oil may be substituted in some uses.

United States flaxseed requirements for the year which began July 1, 1941 are estimated at record levels, and domestic flaxseed production has never been equal to the requirements of the United States.

United States production of flaxseed has increased since 1936, when it reached a record low point of 5,273,000 bushels at the end of a decline caused by unfavorable weather and disease conditions. Since 1936 weather and other growing conditions have been favorable, and the relation between prices of flaxseed and of wheat have been favorable to the former. Under these and other influences flaxseed acreage increased and production rose to 31,217,000 bushels in 1940 and to an estimated 31,900,000 bushels in 1941.

Imports of flaxseed declined from 24,296,000 bushels in the year beginning July 1, 1926 to 6,213,000 bushels in the year beginning July 1, 1932. They rose again to 26,120,000 bushels in

1936-37 and declined to 13,212,000 bushels in 1939-40 and 11,198,000 bushels in 1940-41.

Because of the shortage of shipping and the abnormally high cost of transportation, general imports of flaxseed into the United States from Argentina in the first six months of 1941 were slightly smaller than the imports in the same months in 1940.

The annual average price of flaxseed (Minneapolis no. 1) was \$1.73 a bushel in the crop year 1935-36 and \$1.65 per bushel in the crop year 1939-40. On September 29, 1941 it was \$2.03 per bushel.

Argentina is the principal supplier of flaxseed imports into the United States, having been the source of 91 percent of such imports during the past five crop years.

Alfalfa seed (par. 763)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 the duty on alfalfa seed was 8 cents per pound. The duty was reduced to 4 cents per pound in the first agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1936, and was bound at that rate in the second agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1939. The reduced rate of duty is bound at 4 cents in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 25 percent in 1939.

Domestic production of alfalfa seed averages about 60 million pounds (1 million bushels) annually. Total imports of alfalfa seed and imports from Argentina amounted to 3,600,000 pounds and 601,000 pounds, respectively, in 1938; to 3,200,000 pounds and 802,000 pounds, respectively, in 1939; and 2,600,000 pounds and 420,000 pounds, respectively, in 1940.

Canary seed (par. 764)

The duty on canary seed under the act of 1930 was one cent per pound. It was reduced to ¾ cent under the trade agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939, and is further reduced to ½ cent per pound in the agreement with Argentina. The ad valorem equivalent in 1939 was 25 percent.

Canary seed has been produced in some localities in the United States but domestic produc-

tion has always been small compared to imports. Imports enter almost entirely from Argentina, Turkey, and Morocco. Argentina has usually supplied approximately one half of the total imports.

Asparagus in its natural state (par. 774)

The rate of duty on imports of asparagus in its natural state was 50 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930 and is reduced, under the agreement with Argentina, to 25 percent ad valorem on shipments entering the United States from November 16 in any year to the following February 15, inclusive. Under the Tariff Act of 1922 the duty was 25 percent ad valorem throughout the year.

The average annual production of asparagus for all purposes in the United States in 1939 and 1940 amounted to 278 million pounds, valued at over 14 million dollars. Thirty-five percent of the total crop was canned. Average annual production of asparagus to be marketed in the fresh state amounted to 176 million pounds, valued at over 10 million dollars. The domestic marketing season begins in February and ends in June.

Imports of fresh asparagus from Argentina, the principal source, have averaged about 45,000 pounds a year in the period 1936-40 and enter at a time when there is little or no domestic production.

Corned-beef hash (par. 775)

Under the act of 1930 corned-beef hash was dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem. This rate is reduced to 20 percent ad valorem in the agreement with Argentina. Although data on United States production are not available, it is known that such production is large in comparison with imports. Imports of corned-beef hash from Argentina were valued at \$29,000 in 1940, and Argentina was the principal supplier.

Broomcorn (par. 779)

Under the Tariff Act of 1922, broomcorn entered the country free of duty. Under the act of 1930 the duty was \$20 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Imports must be disinfected, and this process

adds from \$8 to \$10 per ton to the cost of imported broomcorn. Under the agreement with Argentina the rate is reduced to \$10 per ton. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 34 percent in 1939.

During the period 1935-40 annual average production of broomcorn in the United States was about 42,250 tons, as compared with average imports of 700 tons and average exports of 2,062 tons. Imports have entered principally in years when the domestic crop was short and prices relatively high. Argentina was the principal source of imports in 1935, 1936, and 1937 and the sole source of entries in 1939 and 1940.

Wools not finer than 40's (par. 1101 (a)); and wools not specially provided for and not finer than 44's (par. 1102 (a))

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 (par. 1101 (a)) wools not finer than 40's and not imported under bond for the manufacture of carpeting and certain other specified articles were dutiable at the following rates per pound of clean content: Washed or in the grease, 24 cents; on the skin, 22 cents; sorted or matchings if not scoured, 25 cents; and scoured, 27 cents. Under the agreement with Argentina each of these rates is reduced by 11 cents. The great bulk of the wools entering under this classification are entered in the grease. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 88 percent in 1939. The reduced duties would have been equivalent to 48 percent ad valorem on the basis of the 1939 imports. The act of 1930 provides that duties on wools not finer than 40's that are imported under bond for the manufacture of carpeting and certain other articles are to be refunded. This proviso is bound against change in the agreement.

Under the act of 1930 (par. 1102 (a)) wools not specially provided for and not finer than 44's, i. e. 40's/44's, were dutiable at the following rates per pound of clean content: Washed or in the grease, 29 cents; on the skin, 27 cents; sorted or matchings if not scoured, 30 cents; and scoured, 32 cents. Under the agreement with Argentina each of these rates is reduced 12 cents. The great bulk of the wools entering under this classification are also entered in the grease.

Wools covered by paragraph 1101 (a) include all true carpet types and other types not finer than 40's. Certain wools not of the true carpet type, but not finer than 40's, are sometimes blended with carpet wools in the manufacture of carpets, but are used chiefly in the manufacture of tweeds or sports clothing, lower-priced overcoatings, blankets, and felts. The wools covered by paragraph 1102 (a) are apparel (clothing and combing) wools finer than 40's but not finer than 44's. These wools are of higher grade than the non-carpet types provided for under paragraph 1101 (a) and are used for the same general purposes except that they are not well adapted for the manufacture of carpets.

United States production of the finer types of wool, which makes up more than 99 percent of the domestic clip, is generally considerably less than this country's requirements for domestic consumption and is far below the usual level of domestic consumption when carpet wools are included. In the period 1930-39 United States mill consumption of all wool averaged about 665 million pounds (grease basis) per year, while domestic production of shorn wool averaged about 366.5 million pounds per year during the same period. In 1940 domestic production was 387.8 million pounds and mill consumption 778.3 million pounds. Domestic

production in 1941, estimated at 399.3 million pounds, is less than half the record mill consumption of 900 million pounds which is expected to occur this year.

The only production of true carpet wools in the United States is about 100,000 pounds a year, shorn from flocks owned by Indians in the southwest. Imports of such wool supply practically the entire United States demand and have averaged nearly 96 million pounds a year during the past six years, 1935-40. Domestic production of wools other than carpet wools, but not finer than 40's, is also relatively small, the estimated annual average being about 2 million pounds as compared with average imports of over 16 million pounds a year during the period 1935-40. United States annual average production of 40's/44's is estimated at about 4 million pounds, while imports of these types have averaged 4.7 million pounds in the six years 1935-40.

Thus, less than one percent of United States wool production is of the types affected by the concession in the agreement with Argentina, and domestic production of those types has been decreasing for a number of years.

The bulk of the wools of the types included in the agreement are imported for use in the manufacture of carpets. Entries of wools of the types on which the concession applies, for the years 1935-40, have been as follows:

[1,000 pounds—clean content]

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Dutiable wools:						
Not finer than 40's.....	11, 549	23, 635	19, 786	9, 656	16, 911	15, 584
40's/44's.....	3, 821	6, 960	7, 066	1, 799	4, 685	3, 894
Total dutiable.....	15, 370	30, 595	26, 852	11, 455	21, 596	19, 478
Duty-free wools (not finer than 40's for use in manufacture of carpets).....	110, 101	96, 613	121, 263	48, 726	102, 714	95, 657
Grand total.....	125, 471	127, 208	148, 115	60, 181	129, 310	115, 135

Since 1935, Argentina has ranked first as supplier of wools not finer than 40's, both carpet and other types. In a number of years prior to 1936, and again in 1940, Argentina was the principal supplier of the 40's/44's wools. Uru-

guay was the principal supplier of these wools in 1936 and New Zealand from 1937 through 1939. Argentina has been an important supplier in other recent years when it was not the chief source.

Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled (par. 1530 (a))

From 1909 to 1930 United States imports of hides and skins of all kinds were free of duty. Under the act of 1930, hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (excepting hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles) were dutiable at 10 percent ad valorem. Under the agreement with Argentina, the rate on the dutiable bovine hides and skins is reduced to a 5 percent ad valorem.

Bovine hides produced in the United States are of two main types or grades—packer hides of the better quality and country hides, which are of a poorer quality. Much of the domestic production is of the poorer quality, whereas the better grade predominates in imports. Demand of tanners in this country is for the better grades, and the domestic supply of these grades is supplemented by imports. At the same time, many of the domestic hides of the poorer quality find no domestic market and are exported from the United States. Thus this country normally both imports and exports cattle hides.

Slaughter of cattle and calves in the United States and the corresponding production of hides are regulated largely by the market demand for beef and veal and not by the demand for hides. Hence, changes in the demand-and-supply condition for hides are frequently reflected in sharp changes in the volume of imports, and the ratio of imports to domestic production varies. Quantity of domestic production, being governed principally by the market for meat, is very little affected by the volume of hide imports. Volume of imports, on the other hand, is very strongly influenced by the quantity of domestic production.

From 1935 through 1940, average annual production of bovine hides of all kinds in the United States amounted to 28.3 million hides, of which 12.3 million were calf and kip skins and the rest cattle hides. During the same pe-

riod, annual average imports of bovine hides amounted to 6 million hides (pieces), of which 3 million were calf and kip skins. Argentina is the principal source of imports of cattle hides and an important supplier of calf and kip skins. Annual United States exports of domestic cattle hides amounted to about one million hides, of which about 50 percent were calf and kip skins.

Footwear known as alpargatas, the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and with soles composed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton (par. 1530 (e))

Under the act of 1930 alpargatas were dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem. This duty is reduced to 17½ percent ad valorem in the agreement with Argentina.

Alpargatas are a form of sandal with hemp soles, commonly worn in certain European and Latin American countries. They are worn in the United States on bathing beaches and as bedroom or lounging shoes.

Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocket-books, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, not jewelry, wholly or in chief value of reptile leather, and manufactures of reptile leather or of which reptile leather is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; any of the foregoing permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon, sewing, manicure, or similar sets (par. 1531)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 leather manufactures included under paragraph 1531 were dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem if not fitted with the sets specified and at 50 percent ad valorem if so fitted. Under the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, duties on certain of the leather manufactures included under that paragraph were reduced by varying percentages.

Under the agreement with Argentina the duty on all manufactures of reptile leather included under paragraph 1531, other than those fitted with the sets referred to, is reduced to 17½

percent ad valorem and the duty on such manufactures when so fitted is reduced to 25 percent ad valorem.

Dog food, manufactured, unfit for human consumption, not specially provided for (par. 1558)

The Tariff Act of 1930 made no separate provision for dog food. Imports of the various types of this commodity are classified under three groups: (1) Canned dog food containing a substantial quantity of cereals and unfit for human consumption, under paragraph 730; (2) dog biscuits under paragraph 733; and (3) canned and frozen dog food containing little or no cereals, under paragraph 1558. Under the Tariff Act of 1930 the types of dog food included under paragraph 1558 were dutiable at the rate of 20 percent ad valorem. In the agreement with Argentina this rate is reduced to 10 percent ad valorem.

Domestic production of dog food was first reported by the Bureau of Census in 1935, when it had a total value of about 20 million dollars. In 1937 the domestic production was about 541 million pounds valued at 27.7 million dollars and in 1939 about 726 million pounds valued at 33.2 million dollars.

Free list

The agreement with Argentina binds on the free list imports of certain commodities that are either not produced at all in the United States or not produced in quantities sufficient to supply domestic demand. While certain wools not finer than 40's, imported in bond for use in the manufacture of carpets and certain other specified articles, are not on the free list, the Tariff Act of 1930 provides for the refund or remission of the duties paid on them, and this proviso is bound in the agreement with Argentina. Imports of such wools constitute the largest single item covered by the agreement which is duty-free or on which the duty is refunded. Such imports were valued, in 1940, at \$31,089,000.

Following is a list of the products, bound on the free list, imports of which in 1940 were valued at more than \$400,000:

Article	Value of imports in 1940
Goat and kid skins.....	\$15,887,000
Sheep and lamb skins.....	9,486,000
Sheep, lamb, and goat casings.....	7,077,000
Fox furs.....	4,800,000
Lamb and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb).....	3,340,000
Unmanufactured horse and cattle hair.....	2,505,000
Tankage (not for fertilizer).....	1,809,000
Crude bones, bone dust, bone meal, etc....	1,481,000
Hare furs.....	1,463,000
Sausage casings other than sheep, lamb, and goat.....	854,000
Horse, colt, ass, and mule hides and raw skins.....	1,121,000
Wildcat furs.....	453,000
Dried blood.....	429,000

Imports of the following commodities, imports of which in 1940 were valued at less than \$400,000 each, are also bound on the free list: Crude maté, tankage for fertilizer, quebracho wood, unmanufactured hoofs and horns, carpincho skins, and the following undressed furs—guanaquito, nutria, otter, seal, and ocelot.

The following articles, bound on the free list in the agreement with Argentina, have also been bound on the free list in other agreements: Maté, crude, in the agreement with Brazil effective January 1, 1936; otter furs, in the second Canadian agreement, effective January 1, 1939; fox (other than silver or black) and lamb furs, in the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939; hare furs, in the agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939; tankage (for fertilizer), in the United Kingdom agreement; horse and cattle body hair, in the second Canadian agreement; and sheep, lamb, and goat casings, in the Turkish agreement.

B. SCHEDULE III

NOTE: The following articles, listed in schedule III of the agreement with Argentina, are articles of which countries other than Argentina normally have been the chief suppliers of imports into the United States. Because of the effects of the war in Europe, supplies from these countries are now reduced or diminished. Concessions on any article enumerated and described in schedule III of the agreement with Argentina may be withdrawn by the United States at any

time after the termination of hostilities between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Germany, on six months' written notice.

All medicinal preparations of animal origin, not specially provided for (par. 5)

Medicinal preparations of animal origin were dutiable under the act of 1930 at 25 percent ad valorem. This duty is reduced to 12½ percent ad valorem in the agreement with Argentina.

Among the products to which the concession applies are the following: *Corpus luteum*, urine concentrates, urine concentrate solutions, ox gall, bile compounds, gland extracts, and similar preparations.

United States production of such preparations (glandular products only) was valued at 12.2 million dollars in 1935, at 15.2 million dollars in 1937, and at 18.2 million dollars in 1939. The principal producers in this country are the large meat packers and several of the larger medicinal houses.

Before 1940 United States imports of medicinal preparations of animal origin, principally glandular products, came chiefly from Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands. As a result of the European war, imports dropped sharply from 1939 to 1940.

Beryllium: Oxide or carbonate, not specially provided for (par. 5)

Beryllium oxide and carbonate were dutiable under the act of 1930 at 25 percent ad valorem. In the agreement with Argentina, the duty is reduced to 12½ percent ad valorem.

Domestic production of beryllium oxide and carbonate is largely from imported beryllium ore, of which Argentina is the principal supplier. Imports of beryllium oxide and carbonate have not been separately reported but are known to have been small.

Oils, vegetable: Sunflower (par. 53)

Sunflower oil was dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 at 20 percent ad valorem and in 1936 was made subject to an import tax of 4½ cents per pound under section 2491 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the agreement with Argentina the duty is reduced to 10 per-

cent ad valorem and the import tax is reduced to 2¼ cents per pound.

Little or no sunflower oil is produced in this country. Imports of sunflower oil amounted to 37.1 million pounds in 1935 and 24.7 million pounds in 1936. They have been negligible since 1936.

Romano, Pecorino, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Sbrinz, and Goya cheeses in original loaves (par. 710)

Under the act of 1930, cheeses of all types were dutiable at 7 cents per pound but not less than 35 percent ad valorem. The agreement with Argentina reduces the duties on the Italian types of cheese specified to 5 cents per pound but not less than 25 percent ad valorem. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on Italian-type cheeses was 36 percent in 1939. The reduced rate would have been equivalent to 26 percent ad valorem on the basis of the imports in 1939. The duties on practically all other types of cheese, except a few relatively unimportant ones, have been reduced in other trade agreements.

United States production of Italian-type cheeses increased from 3.5 million pounds in 1931 to 10.6 million pounds in 1935, 13.5 million pounds in 1937, and 20.5 million pounds in 1939. Comparable data on imports are available only for years since 1936. Total imports of Italian-type cheeses decreased from 23.8 million pounds in 1937 to 23.4 million pounds in 1939 and 17.6 million pounds in 1940.

Italy has been by far the principal source, supplying 22.4 million pounds in 1937 as compared to 11.6 million pounds in 1940. Imports from Argentina increased from 1.2 million pounds in 1937 to 5.7 million pounds in 1940.

Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances: Anchovies (par. 718 (a)); and fish, prepared or preserved in any manner when packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances): Anchovies (par. 718 (b))

Prepared or preserved anchovies packed in oil or in oil and other substances were dutiable

at 30 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930. The duty on anchovies packed in oil valued at not over 9 cents per pound was increased to 44 percent ad valorem by Presidential proclamation effective January 13, 1934. Under the agreement with Argentina, the duty on these anchovies is reduced to 22 percent ad valorem and the duty on anchovies packed in oil, valued at over 9 cents per pound is reduced to 15 percent ad valorem.

The duty on anchovies (not in oil) packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each is reduced under the agreement from 25 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930 to 12½ percent ad valorem.

The species of anchovies caught off the California coast do not yield a cured product comparable with the European and are used as bait and for fish meal and oil.

Imports of anchovies in recent years have consisted almost entirely of anchovies packed in oil, valued at over 9 cents per pound (par. 718 (a)), and anchovies (not in oil) packed in airtight containers, weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each (par. 718 (b)). Imports of the former amounted to about 2.4 million pounds in each of the years 1935 and 1936, decreased to 2.1 million pounds in 1938, and then increased to 3 million pounds in 1940. Imports of this type of anchovies from Argentina have heretofore been small, amounting to about 15,000 pounds in 1940. Before the outbreak of the war in Europe, anchovies packed in oil came almost entirely from Italy; Portugal replaced Italy as the chief supplier in 1940 and in the first six months of 1941.

Imports of anchovies (not in oil) in airtight containers weighing with their contents not over 15 pounds each amounted to 3 million pounds in 1935, to 1.5 million pounds in each of the years 1936 and 1937, and to 2 million pounds in each of the years 1938, 1939, and 1940. Shipments from Argentina amounted to 23,000 pounds in 1937, to 27,000 pounds in 1938, to 203,000 pounds in 1939, and to 379,000 pounds in 1940.

Macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, and similar alimentary pastes (par. 725)

Under the act of 1930 macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, and similar alimentary pastes were dutiable at 3 cents per pound if they contained eggs or egg products and at 2 cents per pound if they contained no eggs or egg products. Under the agreement with Argentina, these duties are reduced to 2 cents and 1½ cents per pound, respectively. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on such products containing eggs was 21 percent in 1939. The reduced duty would have been equal to 14 percent ad valorem on the basis of 1939 imports. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on the products not containing eggs was 21 percent in 1939. The reduced duty would have been equal to 16 percent on the basis of 1939 imports.

United States production of macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, and similar products has been very large compared to imports.

Tomatoes, prepared or preserved in any manner (par. 772)

Under the act of 1930 the duty on tomatoes, prepared or preserved in any manner, was 50 percent ad valorem. This duty is reduced under the agreement with Argentina to 25 percent ad valorem.

United States production of prepared or preserved (canned) tomatoes is many times that of all the rest of the world combined.

Brandy (par. 802)

The duty on brandy was reduced from \$5 per proof gallon under the act of 1930 to \$2.50 per proof gallon in the agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. The rate as reduced under the French agreement is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

In recent years, about three fourths of the beverage brandy consumed in the United States has been produced in this country. Domestic production increased from 1.8 million proof gallons in the fiscal year 1934-35 to 2.5 million in 1935-36, and amounted to 1.9 million proof gallons in the fiscal year 1936-37, as compared with 10.2 million in 1938-39 and 2 million in 1939-40.

Imports increased from 443,000 proof gallons in the calendar year 1935 to 738,000 in 1937; they decreased to 665,000 in 1938 and then increased to 771,000 in 1940.

Cordials, liqueurs, kirschwasser, and ratafia (par. 802)

The duty on cordials, liqueurs, kirschwasser, and ratafia was reduced from \$5 per proof gallon under the act of 1930 to \$2.50 per proof gallon in the agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. The duty of \$2.50 per proof gallon is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production of liqueurs and cordials amounted to 3.1 million proof gallons in the fiscal year 1935-36 and 3.8 million in 1936-37; it decreased to 2.2 million in 1938-39 and 2.4 million in 1939-40. In the period 1936-40, imports ranged from 260,000 proof gallons in 1940 to 299,000 proof gallons in 1939.

Bitters of all kinds containing spirits (par. 802)

Bitters containing spirits were dutiable at \$5 per proof gallon under the act of 1930. This duty was reduced to \$2.50 per proof gallon in the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939. The rate under the United Kingdom agreement is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production is estimated at more than 50,000 gallons annually. Imports of bitters amounted to 8,300 proof gallons in 1937, to 7,700 proof gallons in 1938, to 10,200 in 1939, and to 6,700 in 1940.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines (par. 803)

In the agreement with France the duty on champagne and other sparkling wines was reduced from \$6 per gallon under the act of 1930 to \$3 per gallon, which duty is bound in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production of champagne and other sparkling wines increased from 414,000 gallons in the fiscal year 1935-36 to 489,000 gallons in 1937-38 and amounted to 334,000 gallons in 1938-39 and 482,000 gallons in 1939-40. Imports increased from 274,000 gallons in 1935 to 573,000 gallons in 1937 and then declined to

478,000 gallons in 1938. Entries in 1939 and 1940 amounted to 557,000 and 456,000 gallons, respectively.

France has usually supplied more than 95 percent of United States imports of sparkling wines. Before 1940, such imports from Argentina were insignificant, but in 1940 they amounted to slightly over 7,000 gallons.

Still wines produced from grapes (not including vermouth), containing 14 per centum or less of absolute alcohol by volume, in containers holding each one gallon or less (par. 804)

The duty on still wines under this classification was \$1.25 per gallon under the act of 1930, was reduced to 75 cents per gallon in the trade agreement with France, and is bound at that rate in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production of "dry" still wines increased from 14.5 million gallons in the fiscal year 1935-36 to 34.7 million gallons in 1937-38. In 1938-39 and 1939-40, production was much smaller, amounting to about 22.6 million gallons in each year.

Imports of still wines (other than vermouth), containing less than 14 percent of alcohol and in containers holding one gallon or less, amounted to 898,000 gallons in 1938, to 1,024,000 in 1939, and to 777,000 gallons in 1940. France, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Germany have been the principal suppliers of United States wine imports; and in 1940 France and Italy were the leading suppliers. Imports from Argentina decreased from 6,000 gallons in 1936 to about 1,000 gallons in each year of 1938-40.

Vermuth, in containers holding each one gallon or less (par. 804)

The duty on vermouth, in containers holding one gallon or less, of \$1.25 per gallon under the act of 1930 was reduced to 62½ cents per gallon in the agreement with France and is bound at that rate in the agreement with Argentina.

United States production of vermouth increased from an average of 218,000 gallons in the two years 1937-38 and 1938-39 to 489,000 gallons in 1939-40.

Imports in 1937 and 1938 were slightly over one million gallons a year. In 1939 and 1940, imports amounted to 1.4 million gallons a year. Prior to 1940, imports of vermuth from Argentina were very small, but in that year they amounted to 86,000 gallons and increased in the first six months of 1941 to 168,000 gallons, compared with total imports in this period of 318,000 gallons.

Dressed furs and dressed fur skins, not dyed: Lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb), goat and kid, and hare (par. 1519 (a))

Dressed furs and dressed fur skins (except silver or black fox), if not dyed, were dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930. The duty on fur skins, dressed but not dyed, of lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb) was reduced to 15 percent ad valorem in the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939. In the agreement with Argentina the duty on fur skins, dressed but not dyed, of lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb) is bound at 15 percent ad valorem, and the duty on dressed, but not dyed, goat and kid and hare fur skins is reduced to 12½ percent ad valorem.

Domestic production of these dressed fur skins is large in comparison with imports and is derived almost entirely from the dressing of imported raw fur skins. Imports of dressed, but not dyed, lamb and sheep fur skins (except caracul and Persian lamb) decreased from 19,200 skins in 1935 to 5,400 skins in 1938, 8,300 skins in 1939, and 5,800 skins in 1940.

Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed goat or kid skins, if not dyed (par. 1519 (a))

Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed, but not dyed, goat or kid skins were dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 at 25 percent ad valorem. The duty is reduced in the agreement with Argentina to 12½ percent ad valorem. Plates, mats, linings, etc., of dog, goat, or kid skins are not produced in the United States.

Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb), if not dyed (par. 1519 (b))

Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb), if not dyed, were dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem under the act of 1930. In the agreement with Argentina the duty is reduced to 17½ percent ad valorem. These articles are not produced in the United States.

Free list

Argols, tartar, and wine lees, crude or partly refined, containing less than 90 percent of potassium bitartrate, and calcium tartrate, crude, are bound on the free list in schedule III of the agreement with Argentina. Total imports of these products in 1940 were valued at 2.1 million dollars.

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND EXCHANGES OF NOTES

The general provisions of the agreement embody the basic principle of equality of treatment essential to the development of international trade upon a sound and non-discriminatory basis. They define the nature of the obligations assumed by each country in making tariff concessions to the other, set forth reciprocal assurances of non-discriminatory treatment with respect to all forms of trade control, and contain provisions relating to various other matters affecting the trade between the two countries.

Provisions relating to treatment of trade in general

Article I provides that the United States and Argentina shall in general accord to each other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties and related matters, including methods of levying duties and charges and the application of rules and formalities. This means that each country obligates itself to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, the lowest rates of customs duties which are granted to any other country, either by autonomous action or in con-

nection with a commercial agreement with a third country.

Article II of the agreement relates to the imposition of internal taxes or charges levied in either country on products imported from the other and provides that such taxes or charges shall not in general be higher than those imposed on like articles of domestic or other foreign origin. An exception is made in the case of taxes imposed by the Argentine Government on alcohol, alcoholic beverages, beer, natural mineral waters, and fabrics containing 40 percent or more of silk or artificial silk, which, if of foreign origin, are taxable at a higher rate than are the domestic products.

Article III applies in general the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to import quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of restriction on imports. Any such restriction is to be based upon a pre-determined amount of imports of the article, i. e., a global quota. If either country establishes such restrictions and if any third country is allotted a share of the total amount of permitted importations of any article, the other country shall also be allotted a share which shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article which that country supplied in a previous representative period.

Article IV extends in general the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to any form of exchange control by either country over the transfer of payments for imports originating in the other country. Accordingly, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the article provide that the Government of either country shall accord to any product originating in the other country, in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, exchange rates, and taxes or charges on exchange transactions, treatment no less favorable than that accorded the like product originating in any third country. Paragraph 3 of the article provides that the foregoing provisions shall not prevent the adoption of any measure deemed necessary in time of war or other national emergency.

Article V extends the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to foreign purchases by

the Government of either country or by government monopolies.

Article VI provides for the prompt publication of laws, regulations, and administrative and judicial decisions relating to the classification of articles for customs purposes or to rates of duty. With certain customary exceptions relating to anti-dumping duties, health or public-safety measures, etc., the article also provides that no administrative ruling by either country effecting advances in rates of duties or in charges applicable under an established and uniform practice to imports originating in the other country, or imposing any new requirement with respect to such importations, shall be effective retroactively or with respect to articles imported prior to the date of publication of notice of such ruling in the usual official manner.

Provisions relating to concessions

Articles VII and VIII of the agreement relate to the tariff concessions granted by each country on products of the other and provide that products included in the schedules annexed to the agreement shall, upon importation into the other country, be exempt from ordinary customs duties higher than those specified in the schedules and from all other charges in connection with importation in excess of those imposed on the day of signature of the agreement or required to be imposed thereafter by laws in force on that day.

However, in paragraph 3 of article VIII, the United States reserves the right to withdraw or to modify the concessions granted on any article contained in schedule III at any time after the termination of hostilities between the United Kingdom and Germany, on giving six months' written notice to the Argentine Government. The articles included in schedule III comprise in general those formerly obtained principally from areas at present lacking access to the United States market because of the war in Europe.

Article IX permits either country, notwithstanding the provisions of articles VII and VIII, to impose on any product imported from the other country an import charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed on a similar domestic

product or on any article from which the imported product has been made.

Article X safeguards importers against adverse changes in the methods of determining dutiable value and of converting currencies in connection with products listed in the schedules which are or may be subject to ad valorem rates of duty.

Article XI contains a general undertaking that no quantitative restrictions shall be imposed by either country on importations from the other country of any of the products listed in the schedules annexed to the agreement, with a reservation that this provision does not apply to quantitative restrictions imposed by either country in conjunction with governmental measures which operate to regulate or control the production, market supply, or prices of like domestic articles, or which tend to increase the labor costs of production of such articles, or which are necessary to maintain the exchange value of the currency of the country.

Article XII contains a provision for broad consultation between the Governments of the two countries in regard to all matters affecting the operation of the agreement through the medium of a mixed commission to be established under the terms of paragraph 2 of the article. Paragraph 1 of the article provides that if the Government of either country considers that an industry or the commerce of that country is prejudiced, or any object of the agreement is nullified or impaired as a result of any circumstance or of any measure taken by the other Government, the latter Government shall consider such representations or proposals as may be made by the former Government; and if agreement is not reached, the Government making the representations or proposals shall be free to suspend or terminate the agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' written notice.

Provisions as to application of the agreement

Article XIII provides that the agreement shall apply, on the part of the United States, to the continental United States and to the territories and possessions included in its customs territory, the most important of which

are Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The most-favored-nation provisions of the agreement will, however, apply also to those possessions of the United States which have separate tariffs, including the Philippines, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

Article XIV excepts from the application of the agreement special advantages granted by the Government of either country to adjacent countries to facilitate frontier traffic, and advantages accorded to any third country as a result of a customs union. There is also included the usual exception relating to special advantages accorded by the United States and its territories and possessions or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba.

Furthermore, in an exchange of notes accompanying the agreement, the Government of the United States agrees not to invoke the provisions of article I of the agreement in respect of any tariff preferences which Argentina may accord to a contiguous country looking to the gradual and ultimate achievement of a customs union between Argentina and any such country; provided such tariff preferences conform to the formula recommended by the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee on September 18, 1941, pursuant to resolution LXXX of the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, approved December 24, 1933. This formula stipulates: (1) That any such tariff preferences shall be made effective through trade agreements embodying tariff reductions or exemptions; (2) that the parties to such agreements should reserve the right to reduce or eliminate the customs duties on like products imported from other countries; and (3) that any such tariff arrangements should not be an obstacle to any broad program of economic reconstruction involving the reduction of tariffs and the scaling down or elimination of tariff and other trade preferences with a view to the fullest possible development of international trade on a multilateral unconditional most-favored-nation

basis. The note also provides, with reference to articles III and IV of the agreement relating to quantitative limitations on imports and exchange control, respectively, that any special quota or exchange facilities which Argentina may accord to contiguous countries and Peru shall cease upon the termination of the present hostilities between the United Kingdom and Germany, except as may be otherwise agreed upon between the two Governments.

By a second exchange of notes, the Government of the United States agrees not to invoke the provisions of the agreement relating to non-discriminatory treatment in respect of special facilities which Argentina may accord to imports of articles originating in the so-called "sterling area" covered by the existing payments arrangement in effect between Argentina and the United Kingdom. As indicated in the note from the Argentine Government, the reason for this exception arises primarily from the present European war; more particularly, from the inability of Argentina to convert freely into dollars the proceeds derived from its exports to the "sterling area" under the existing payments arrangement in effect between Argentina and the United Kingdom. Accordingly, the note provides that the exception shall terminate as soon as it becomes possible for Argentina to convert its sterling balances into free currencies.

Article XV exempts from the provisions of the agreement regulations affecting imports or exports of gold and silver, measures relating to

public security, neutrality, sanitary regulations, etc.

Article XVI provides for sympathetic consideration of representations in regard to customs regulations and related matters and the application of sanitary regulations. If there should be disagreement between the two Governments with respect to sanitary laws or regulations, a committee of experts including representatives of both Governments may be established upon request of either Government. This committee would then study the matter and submit a report to both Governments.

Article XVII provides that the agreement is to come definitively into force 30 days after exchange of the Argentine ratification and the President's proclamation of the agreement.

Article XVIII provides that the agreement shall come into force provisionally on November 15, 1941, subject to the right of either Government to terminate the provisional application of the agreement pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 of article XII or upon six months' notice.

Article XIX provides that the agreement is to remain in force until November 15, 1944, unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of article XII or article XVIII. If neither Government has given the other notice of intention to terminate the agreement on November 15, 1944, it will continue in force thereafter, subject to termination on six months' notice.

TABLE A

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)

Duties are net, including base duties and surtaxes calculated on official valuations, or ad valorem, and are expressed in Argentine gold pesos or percentage of declared value. The Argentine gold peso equals 2.2727 paper pesos and the value of the paper peso varies, in terms of dollars, with the class of exchange available for a specific conversion. However, for obtaining an approximate idea of the level of the duties enumerated in this list, it is suggested that the Argentine gold peso be considered to equal about 55 cents. Duties specified under stage I become effective when agreement enters into force; those enumerated under stage II become effective when Argentine customs revenue from import duties exceeds 270 million paper pesos in any calendar year.

The kilo=2.204 pounds; D. V.=declared value; n. a.=statistics not available.

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)	
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940
				Duty	Reduction	Duty	Reduction		
79	Prunes.....	Kilo.....	0.1408	0.099	30%	0.099	30%	41	134
92	Canned salmon and mackerel.....	Kilo.....	0.7202	0.432	40%	0.432	40%	0	1
98	Dried pitted peaches, apples, pears, and cherries.....	Kilo.....	0.157	0.157	Bound	0.157	Bound	0.4	1
112	Apples, fresh (from Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, inclusive).....	Gross kilo.....	0.063	0.032	49%	0.032	49%	119	41
113	Pears, fresh (from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive).....	Gross kilo.....	0.063	0.032	49%	0.032	49%	7	6
114	Grapes, fresh (from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive).....	Gross kilo.....	0.042	0.021	50%	0.021	50%	0	0
126	Chewing gum, uncoated.....	Kilo.....	0.336	0.336	Bound	0.336	Bound	12	12
172	Walnuts (unshelled).....	Kilo.....	0.0416	0.0416	Bound	0.0416	Bound	6	9
187	Raisins, Corinth or Sultana.....	Kilo.....	0.1794	0.117	35%	0.117	35%	23	14
226	Canned sardines, in tomato or mustard sauce, or cottonseed oil.....	Kilo.....	0.1680	0.118	30%	0.118	30%	11	9
236	Cigarettes.....	Kilo.....	1.794	1.794	Bound	1.794	Bound	16	12
346	Tobacco, leaf or cut.....	Kilo.....	0.4838	0.4838	Bound	0.4838	Bound	235	641
627	Passenger cars, 1,000 to 1,500 gross kilos (value to 1,600 gold pesos).....	D. V.....	(*)	0.20 per kilo+10%	(*)	0.20 per kilo+10%	(*)	12,222	13,767
628	Passenger cars, 1,000 to 1,500 gross kilos (value over 1,600 gold pesos).....	D. V.....	57%	57%	Bound	57%	Bound		
629	Passenger cars, 1,500 to 1,900 gross kilos (value to 1,600 gold pesos).....	D. V.....	(*)	0.20 per kilo+10%	(*)	0.20 per kilo+10%	(*)		
630	Passenger cars, 1,500 to 1,900 gross kilos (value over 1,600 gold pesos).....	D. V.....	57%	57%	Bound	57%	Bound		
631	Passenger cars, 1,900 kilos gross weight and over.....	D. V.....	57%	57%	Bound	57%	Bound	Included with figures on passenger cars under items 627-631, inclusive	
632	Truck chassis.....		0.08 per kilo+10%	0.08 per kilo+10%	Bound	0.06 per kilo+10%	* 25%		
634	Omnibus chassis.....								

NOTE 1. Assures the maintenance of present favorable methods of establishing the "declared value" for duty purposes for articles enumerated and described in the items 627 to 632, inclusive, and 634.

NOTE 2. Binds the present system of making semi-assembled and unassembled units dutiable at 15 percent and 30 percent, respectively, below the full duties.

* Pre-agreement duty: 200 gold pesos+0.30 per kilo over 1,000 kilos and 10 percent.

† Percent reduction varies with weight of car.

* Pre-agreement duty: 350 gold pesos+0.40 per kilo over 1,500 kilos and 10 percent.

† In specific duty, surtax bound.

TABLE A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agree- ment duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)	
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940
				Duty	Reduc- tion	Duty	Reduc- tion		
636	Automobile parts for bodies (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	0.282	0.254	10%	0.197	30%	2,891	2,304
	Automobile parts for bodies: door handles with or without locks; curtains and sun visors; mirrors; cushion springs of iron or steel; glass for doors, windows, windshields, and extensions; door, window, and windshield mouldings; upholstery; and body shell, running boards, doors, seats, turret-type steel top, top, seatbacks, trunks, roof top side wings of canvas for trucks.	Kilo.....	0.282	0.282	Bound	0.282	Bound		
637	Automobile parts for chassis (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	0.376	0.338	10%	0.263	30%		
	Automobile parts for chassis: bumpers, gasoline tanks, rear axles, spare tire carriers, trunk rack, shock absorbers, steering knuckles; and fenders, wheels and parts, iron and rubber rims for trucks.	Kilo.....	0.376	0.376	Bound	0.376	Bound		
638	Automobile parts for ignition systems (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	1.41	1.269	10%	0.987	30%		
	Automobile parts for ignition systems: horns, cable terminals, contact keys, distributor gear, and distributor shaft.	Kilo.....	1.41	1.41	Bound	1.41	Bound		
639	Automobile parts for engines (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	0.705	0.635	10%	0.494	30%	Included with figures on parts under items 636 and 637	
	Automobile parts for engines: radiators, piston rings or pistons, piston pins, piston pin bushings, and fly wheel ring gears.	Kilo.....	0.705	0.705	Bound	0.705	Bound		
640	Automobile parts for transmission and steering assemblies (except those mentioned below).	Kilo.....	0.564	0.508	10%	0.395	30%		
	Automobile parts for transmission and steering assemblies: transmission gears for trucks, except helical gears; pins; bushings; brake shoes or housings.	Kilo.....	0.564	0.564	Bound	0.564	Bound		
1195	Asbestos brake lining, without wire....	Kilo.....	0.3024	0.227	25%	0.151	50%	103	169
1196	Asbestos brake lining, with wire.....	Kilo.....	0.4032	0.302	25%	0.202	50%		
1207	Plows, ordinary.....	Each.....	0.96	0.96	Bound	0.96	Bound	261	227
1208	Plows, on wheels.....	Each.....	4.80	4.80	Bound	4.80	Bound		
1304	Pumps with iron or steel cylinders.....	Kilo.....	0.108	0.108	Bound	0.108	Bound	410	972
1305	Pumps with brass or bronze cylinders..	Kilo.....	0.1728	0.1728	Bound	0.1728	Bound		
NOTE: The lower duty of 15 per cent provided for in item 1304 applies only to pumps for wells or extraction of water.									
1378	Rubber hose with cloth insertions.....	Kilo.....	0.6768	0.541	20%	0.541	20%	116	83
1401	Casks of wood, assembled or unassembled.	Each.....	0.24	0.24	Bound	0.24	Bound	470	294
1405	Cement (clinker) white.....	100 kilos.....	4.032	3.024	25%	2.016	50%	95	59

TABLE A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agree- ment duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)	
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940
				Duty	Reduction	Duty	Reduction		
Decree of 9/22/36	(a) Complete mechanisms for auto- matic refrigerators (valuation not to exceed 1.00 gold peso per kilo).	D. V.	42%	42%	Bound	42%	Bound	Included with item 1650	
	(b) Parts and accessories for automatic refrigerators.	D. V.	42%	35%	17%	27%	36%	651	807
1480	Compressors, iron or steel.....	Kilo.....	0. 21	0. 21	Bound	0. 21	Bound	135	216
1529	Boiler-scale removers.....	Gross kilo.....	0. 1008	0. 1008	Bound	0. 1008	Bound	188	184
1593	Asphalt and asbestos roofing felt.....	Gross kilo.....	0. 0336	0. 0336	Bound	0. 0336	Bound	34	36
1650	Automatic refrigerators.....	Gross kilo.....	0. 57	0. 57	Bound	0. 57	Bound	191	279
1698	Razor blades.....	Kilo.....	3. 36	3. 36	Bound	3. 36	Bound	114	428
1726	Wrenches, fixed.....	Kilo.....	Free	Free	Bound	Free	Bound	42	53
1738	Oak lumber, unplanned.....	Sq. meter.....	0. 4704	0. 428	9%	0. 358	24%	286	136
1750	Spruce and Douglas fir lumber, un- planned (includes hemlock).	Sq. meter.....	0. 1512	0. 129	15%	0. 095	37%	500	514
1752	Pitch or tea pine lumber, unplanned.....	Sq. meter.....	0. 1728	0. 147	15%	0. 109	37%	2, 343	1, 489
1754	White pine lumber, unplanned (includes sugar and ponderosa pine and red- wood).	Sq. meter.....	0. 216	0. 216	Bound	0. 216	Bound	173	88
1772	Spruce and Douglas fir plywood (up to 6 mm. in thickness).	Gross kilo.....	0. 042	0. 042	Bound	0. 042	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
1773	Spruce and Douglas fir plywood (over 6 and up to 12 mm. in thickness).	Gross kilo.....	0. 0378	0. 0378	Bound	0. 0378	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
1774	Spruce and Douglas fir plywood (over 12 mm. in thickness).	Gross kilo.....	0. 0336	0. 0336	Bound	0. 0336	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
1799	Machines and spare parts in general, of less than 100 net kilos (except those mentioned below).	Gross kilo.....	0. 2016	0. 166	18%	0. 130	36%	n. a.	n. a.
	Machines and spare parts in general, of less than 100 net kilos: hand-drill presses, buffer or emery-wheel mounts, grindstone-wheel and tool- sharpener mounts, small milling machines, tin crimpers and cutters, metal shears and punchers, hand- operated metal-saw mounts, stamp- ing presses, automatic saw sharpen- ers, motor drillers, vises, electric meat choppers, coffee grinders, lense gauges, lense grinders, lense drills, lense pol- ishers, and certain machines for the graphic arts and shoe-manufacturing industries.	Gross kilo.....	0. 2016	0. 2016	Bound	0. 2016	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
1821	Typewriters.....	Each.....	12. 32	12. 32	Bound	12. 32	Bound	353	558
1821-a	Typewriter parts.....	D. V.....	42%	42%	Bound	42%	Bound	10	11
1828	Sowers on wheels.....	Each.....	4. 80	4. 80	Bound	4. 80	Bound	222	130
1830	Tractors, all types.....	Each.....	160. 00	160. 00	Bound	160. 00	Bound	1, 832	1, 461
1831	Adding, calculating, and accounting machines, cash registers, and dicta- phones.*	Each.....	53. 76	53. 76	Bound	53. 76	Bound	455	535
1833	Mowing machines, harvesters, reapers, and binders.	D. V.....	10%	10%	Bound	10%	Bound	3, 091	1, 637
1834	Shelling or husking machines.....								
1835	Threshing machines.....								
1889	Windmills.....	Kilo.....	0. 0432	0. 0432	Bound	0. 0432	Bound	426	129
2005	Oil burners.....	Kilo.....	0. 252	0. 252	Bound	0. 252	Bound	116	156

* Dictaphones will be classified under item 1831 on ratification of agreement by Argentine Congress.

TABLE A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)	
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940
				Duty	Reduction	Duty	Reduction		
2010	Harrows.....	Each.....	1.28	1.28	Bound	1.28	Bound	184	74
2016	Plow shares.....	Kilo.....	0.048	0.048	Bound	0.048	Bound	371	259
2021	Plow parts.....	Kilo.....	0.024	0.024	Bound	0.024	Bound		
2110	Refractory earth in block.....	Gross kilo.....	0.0045	0.0045	Bound	0.0045	Bound	124	155
2198	Radio parts, brass.....	Kilo.....	1.05	1.05	Bound	1.05	Bound	820	799
2199	Radio parts, porcelain.....	Kilo.....	0.627	0.627	Bound	0.627	Bound		
2200	Radio parts, composition.....	Kilo.....	0.714	0.714	Bound	0.714	Bound		
2203	Radio parts, iron.....	Kilo.....	0.42	0.42	Bound	0.42	Bound		
2233	Loudspeakers, metal.....	Kilo.....	0.714	0.714	Bound	0.714	Bound	57	70
2236	Radio receivers, amplifiers, or combinations, up to 4 tubes.....	Kilo.....	1.26	1.26	Bound	1.26	Bound	18	96
2237	Radio receivers, amplifiers, or combinations, from 5 to 7 tubes.....	Kilo.....	2.10	2.10	Bound	2.10	Bound		
2238	Radio receivers, amplifiers, or combinations, 8 or more tubes.....	Kilo.....	2.94	2.66	10%	2.10	29%	316	342
2258	Ordinary radio tubes.....	Each.....	0.336	0.336	Bound	0.336	Bound		
2259	Radio-amplifying tubes.....	Each.....	1.68	1.26	25%	0.84	50%		
NOTE: Under tariff item 2258 will be classified tubes of no more than 5 watts usable output per tube or 19 watts for 2 tubes mounted symmetrically and when operated in accordance with their respective specifications.									
2283	Wind-driven electric-power generating devices.....	Kilo.....	0.168	0.168	Bound	0.168	Bound	189	195
2285	Vulcanized fiber, sheets, rods, and tubes.....	Kilo.....	0.8064	0.645	20%	0.484	40%	17	29
2292	Fluorescent-type electric-light bulbs, and fittings for ceiling, wall, table, desk, bed, and floor lamps.....	Gross kilo.....	0.5376	0.5376	Bound	0.430	20%	n. a.	n. a.
2316	Small electric motors, up to ¼ horsepower.....	Each.....	3.36	3.36	Bound	3.36	Bound	50	110
2352	Portable electric and pneumatic tools.....	Kilo.....	0.84	0.63	25%	0.42	50%	54	90
2366	Storage-battery cases, composition.....	Kilo.....	0.168	0.147	12%	0.126	25%	124	117
3828	Construction or insulating board, of wood, paper, pulp, straw, or other vegetable materials, including wall-board and fiber board.....	Kilo.....	0.04032	0.032	21%	0.020	50%	66	80
3829	Kraft liner board, unbleached sulphate base.....	Kilo.....	0.08064	0.040	50%	0.040	50%	20	166
3914	Oiled copying paper.....	Kilo.....	0.2016	0.2016	Bound	0.2016	Bound	n. a.	n. a.
3914	Blotting paper.....	Kilo.....	0.2016	0.2016	Bound	0.2016	Bound	55	64
3914	Sanitary paper.....	Kilo.....	0.2016	0.2016	Bound	0.154	24%	109	48
3934	Fountain pens.....	Dozen.....	6.72	6.72	Bound	6.72	Bound	37	43
4275	Turpentine.....	Kilo.....	0.1344	0.118	12%	0.102	24%	95	53
4350	Sulphur in lumps.....	Gross kilo.....	0.007	0.007	Bound	0.007	Bound	513	123
4366	Varnishes, nitrocellulose base, etc.....	Kilo.....	0.4704	0.4704	Bound	0.4704	Bound	221	190
4769	Enamels, cellulose, etc.....	Kilo.....	0.3696	0.3696	Bound	0.3696	Bound	58 (est.)	45 (est.)
NOTE: When the products provided for in item 4769 are imported in containers of more than 50 kilos net, they will be accorded a 20-percent reduction in their valuation or duty.									
4819	Light rosin.....	Kilo.....	0.015	0.01	33%	0.008	47%	600	266
4820	Dark rosin.....	Gross kilo.....	0.012	0.01	17%	0.008	33%		

/ U. S. exports of hard-rubber battery boxes, including composition and part rubber.

TABLE A—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED FROM ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE I)—Continued

Argentine tariff item number	Description of commodity (abbreviated)	Unit	Pre-agreement duty	Agreement duties and extent of concessions				U. S. exports to Argentina (in thousands of dollars)	
				Stage I		Stage II		1939	1940
				Duty	Reduction	Duty	Reduction		
5160	(a) Motion-picture film, exposed, positives.	Kilo.....	15.00	15.00	Bound	15.00	Bound	265	280
	(b) Motion-picture film, exposed, negatives.	Kilo.....	15.00	15.00	Bound	10.00	33%	1	0.4
	(c) Motion-picture film, unexposed.	Kilo.....	2.016	1.344	33%	1.344	33%	70	140
5255	Photographic dry plates (6 x 8 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.1344	0.1344	Bound	0.1344			
5256	—(9 x 12 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.336	0.336	Bound	0.336			
5257	—(9 x 18 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.4368	0.4368	Bound	0.4368			
5258	—(12 x 16 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.45024	0.45024	Bound	0.45024			
5259	—(13 x 18 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.4704	0.4704	Bound	0.4704			
5260	—(16 x 21 cm).....	Dozen.....	0.7728	0.7728	Bound	0.7728			
5261	—(18 x 24 cm).....	Dozen.....	1.0752	1.0752	Bound	1.0752			
5262	—(21 x 27 cm).....	Dozen.....	1.512	1.512	Bound	1.512			
5263	—(24 x 30 cm).....	Dozen.....	1.9488	1.9488	Bound	1.9488			
5264	—(27 x 33 cm).....	Dozen.....	2.352	2.352	Bound	2.352			
5265	—(30 x 40 cm).....	Dozen.....	2.7888	2.7888	Bound	2.7888			
5266	—(40 x 50 cm).....	Dozen.....	6.048	6.048	Bound	6.048			
5267	—(50 x 60 cm).....	Dozen.....	8.736	8.736	Bound	8.736			
	NOTE 1. Dry plates of other sizes will be dutiable at the rate applicable to the nearest size provided in the above items.								
	NOTE 2. Photographic films will be dutiable at one half the duty applicable to plates of corresponding sizes.								
2611, 2619-22, incl., 2643, 2652, 2669, 2670, 2678, 2702, 2770, 2771, 2824, 2825, 2834-42, incl., 2849	Earthenware (glazed pottery) bathtubs, lavatories, bidets, urinals, and other sanitary ware for bathrooms, white or colored.							33	174
	NOTE: The existing classification of earthenware in accordance with the resolution of the Ministry of Finance of August 9, 1938 (R. F. no. 146) shall be continued during the effective period of the agreement, of which this schedule is an integral part.								
	SUMMARY *								
	Reductions in duty:								
	Complete in stage I.....							7,997	8,345
	Complete in stage II.....							3,914	5,223
	Divided between stages I & II.....							7,416	5,786
	Total reductions.....							19,327	19,354
	Bindings.....							13,809	12,752
	Total concessions.....							33,136	32,106

* Includes estimates based in part on Argentine data in regard to products for which no United States export data are available or for which United States export data are not reported separately.

TABLE B
ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)

Except as otherwise noted import data do not include imports free of duty under special provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, or imports from Cuba subject to preferential reductions in duty; n. a.=statistics not available.

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY										
19	Casein or lactarene and mix- tures of which casein or lac- tarene is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	5½¢ per lb.	2½¢ per lb.	98	49	12	763	1,111	28	886	1,243
38	Extracts, dyeing or tanning, not containing alcohol: Que- bracho.	15% ad val.	7½% ad val.	15	7.5	2,004	4,086	2,894	2,735	5,082	3,932
52	Neatsfoot oil and animal oils known as neatsfoot stock.	20% ad val. plus 3¢ per lb. im- port tax.	10% ad val. plus 1½¢ per lb. import tax.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
232 (a)	Onyx, in block, rough or squared only.	65¢ per cu. ft.	32½¢ per cu. ft. ..	11.2	5.6	56	55	57	• 100	• 102	• 115
409	Osier or willow, including chip of and split willow prepared for basket-makers' use.	35% ad val.	17½% ad val.	35	17.5	7	5	4	7	6	4
701 (and sec. 2491 (a) Internal Revenue Code)	Tallow: Inedible.....	½¢ per lb. plus 3¢ per lb. im- port tax.	¼¢ per lb. plus 1½¢ per lb. im- port tax.	120	60	3	6	18	•• 50	44	43
	Edible.....	do.	do.						3		(*)
	Total tallow.....					3	6	18	•• 53	44	43
701 (and sec. 2491 (c) Internal Revenue Code)	Oleo oil and oleo stearin: Oleo oil.....	1¢ per lb. plus 3¢ per lb. im- port tax.	½¢ per lb. plus 1½¢ per lb. im- port tax.								
	Oleo stearin.....	do.	do.	75	37	13			15	(*)	(*)
	Total oleo oil and oleo stearin.					13			15	(*)	(*)
705	Extract of meat, including fluid.	15¢ per lb. (bound in agreement with United Kingdom ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	7½¢ per lb.	39	19	34	81	52	213	469	237

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued
ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
706	A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY—Cont. Meats, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for (except meat pastes other than liver pastes, packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 3 ounces each): Canned beef, including corned beef. Beef and veal, pickled or cured. Canned meats, not elsewhere provided for, and prepared and preserved meats, not specially provided for (including liver paste). Total prepared or preserved meats. 742 Grapes (including hothouse grapes) in bulk, crates, barrels, or other packages, if entered for consumption during the period from Feb. 15 to June 30, inclusive, in any year.* 748 Plums, prunes, and prunelles, green or ripe, not in brine, if entered for consumption during the period from Feb. 1 to May 31, inclusive, in any year. ^f 751 Jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters: Quince.	6¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val. -----do----- 6¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val. 25¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the packages, according as imported (bound as to hothouse grapes in Belgian agreement effective May 1, 1935). ½¢ per lb.----- 20% ad val. (reduced from 35% ad val. in agreement with United Kingdom effective Jan. 1, 1939). ^e	3¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val. -----do----- 3¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val. 12½¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the packages, according as imported. ¼¢ per lb.----- 17½% ad val.-----	60 84 25 18 13 n. a.	30 42 20 9 6 n. a.	3,741 6 441 443,748 396 7 n. a.	3,650 4 1 3,655 456 20 n. a.	43,662 (^b) (^b) 43,662 373 13 n. a.	8,399 119 4452 448,570 512 25 n. a.	8,573 154 47 8,774 522 40 n. a.	46,908 4109 19 47,036 491 46 n. a.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY—Cont.										
762	Flaxseed..... PROVIDED, That on and after the effective date of this agreement, and until the thirtieth day following a proclamation by the Presi- dent of the United States of America, after consultation with the Argentine Govern- ment, that the existing ab- normal situation in respect of the trade in flaxseed has terminated, the rate of duty under this item shall be.....	65¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.	50¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.	57	43	18,559	17,542	11,735	19,872	18,424	14,121
764	Canary seed.....	3/4¢ per lb. (re- duced from 1¢ per lb. in agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939).	32 1/2¢ per bu. of 56 lbs. 1/2¢ per lb.	43	27	191	153	132	402	296	167
774	Asparagus, in its natural state, if entered for consumption during the period from Nov. 16 to the following Feb. 15, inclusive.*	50% ad val.	25% ad val.	50	25	1	(*)	2	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
775	Corned-beef hash.....	35% ad val.	20% ad val.	35	20		(*)	29	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
779	Broomcorn.....	\$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	\$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	34	17		6	1	5	6	1
1101 (a)	Wools: Donskoi, Smyrna, Cor- dova, Valparaiso, Ecuadoran, Syrian, Aleppo, Georgian, Turkestan, Arabian, Bagdad, Persian, Sistan, East Indian, Thibetan, Chinese, Manchur- ian, Mongolian, Egyptian, Sudan, Cyprus, Sardinian, Pyrenean, Oporto, Iceland, Scotch Blackface, Black Spanish, Kerry, Haslock, and Welsh Mountain; similar wools without merino or Eng- lish blood; all other wools of whatever blood or origin not finer than 40's; all the fore- going— In the grease or washed..... Scoured..... On the skin..... Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured.	24¢ per lb. of clean content. 27¢ per lb. of clean content. 22¢ per lb. of clean content. 25¢ per lb. of clean content.	13¢ per lb. of clean content. 16¢ per lb. of clean content. 11¢ per lb. of clean content. 14¢ per lb. of clean content.	88	48	1,417	2,434	3,868	3,171	4,614	4,995

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
1102 (a)	A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY—Cont.										
	Wools, not specially provided for, not finer than 44's:										
	In the grease or washed.....	29¢ per lb. of clean content.	17¢ per lb. of clean content.	90	53	57	162	524	688	1,495	1,509
	Scoured.....	32¢ per lb. of clean content.	20¢ per lb. of clean content.								
1530(a)	On the skin.....	27¢ per lb. of clean content.	15¢ per lb. of clean content.								
	Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured.	30¢ per lb. of clean content.	18¢ per lb. of clean content.								
	Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled:										
	Cattle hides.....	10% ad val.	5% ad val.	10	5	2,443	7,492	10,355	5,180	12,113	16,915
	Calf and kip skins.....	do.	do.	10	5	41	304	242	4,043	4,613	2,508
	Buffalo hides, not specially provided for.	do.	do.	10	5				34	120	150
	Total bovine hides and skins.					2,484	7,796	10,597	9,257	16,846	19,573
1530(e)	Footwear known as alpargatas, the uppers of which are com- posed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and with soles com- posed wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton.	35% ad val.	17½% ad val.	35	17½	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1531	Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, not jewelry, wholly or in chief value of rep- tile leather, and manufactures of reptile leather or of which reptile leather is the compo- nent material of chief value, not specially provided for.	do.	do.	35	17½	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
	Any of the foregoing perma- nently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drink- ing, dining or luncheon, sew- ing, manicure, or similar sets.	50% ad val.	25% ad val.	50	25	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1558	Dog food, manufactured, unfit for human consumption, not specially provided for.	20% ad val.	10% ad val.	20	10	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
	Total duty reductions.....					28,989	37,220	35,072	45,653	57,606	53,513

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	B. BINDINGS OF PRESENT DUTY										
35	Maté, natural and uncom- pounded, but advanced in value or condition by shred- ding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever be- yond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pend- ing manufacture, not contain- ing alcohol.	5% ad val. (re- duced from 10% ad val. in the Brazilian agreement, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1936).	5% ad val.-----	5	5	6	3	2	8	7	6
42	Glycerin, crude.....	9½¢ per lb. (re- duced from 1¢ per lb. in French agree- ment, effec- tive June 15, 1936). ²	9½¢ per lb.-----	10	10	125	171	173	\$ 1,028	\$ 729	\$ 615
42	Glycerin, refined.....	17½¢ per lb. (re- duced from 19½¢ per lb. ef- fective June 15, 1936). ¹	17½¢ per lb.-----	17	17	10	26	23	219	29	23
208(a)	Mica, unmanufactured, valued at not over 15 cents per pound.	4¢ per lb.-----	4¢ per lb.-----	34	34	2	10	15	13	28	47
208(h)	Mica, ground or pulverized.....	15% ad val. (re- duced from 20% ad val. in second Cana- dian agree- ment, effec- tive Jan. 1, 1939).	15% ad val.-----	15	15	-----	-----	-----	3	5	4
749	Pears, green, ripe, or in brine...	1½¢ per lb.-----	1½¢ per lb.-----	16	16	68	130	303	73	130	305
763	Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds: Alfalfa.	4¢ per lb. (re- duced from 8¢ per lb. in first Canadian agreement, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1936; bound in second Cana- dian agree- ment, effec- tive Jan. 1, 1939).	4¢ per lb.-----	25	25	62	77	38	659	509	467
	Total bindings of present duty.					273	417	554	2,003	1,437	1,407

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	C. BINDING ON FREE LIST										
1101(b)	Wools: Donskol, Smyrna, Cor- dova, Valparaiso, Ecuadoran, Syrian, Aleppo, Georgian, Turkestan, Arabian, Bagdad, Persian, Sistan, East Indian, Thibetan, Chinese, Manchur- ian, Mongolian, Egyptian, Sudan, Cyprus, Sardinian, Pyrenean, Oporto, Iceland, Scotch Blackface, Black Spanish, Kerry, Haslock, and Welsh Mountain; similar wools without merino or English blood; all other wools of whatever blood or origin not finer than 40's: Any of the foregoing wools entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, under bond and used in the manufacture of press cloth, camel's hair belt- ing, knit or felt boots, heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, rugs, carpets, or any other floor coverings.	Free, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.	Bound free, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.			3,977	7,682	14,320	12,560	25,686	31,089
1602	Maté, natural and uncom- pounded and in a crude state, not advanced in value or con- dition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essen- tial to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deteri- oration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol.	Free (bound in Brazilian agreement, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1936).	Bound free.								
1625	Blood, dried, not specially pro- vided for.	Free.	Bound free.			124	392	258	266	578	429
1627	Bones, crude, steamed, or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; and animal carbon suitable only for fer- tilizing purposes.	Free.	Bound free.			242	697	912	839	1,495	1,481
1670	Dyeing or tanning materials: Quebracho wood, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, and not containing alcohol.	Free.	Bound free.			485	539	129	485	538	129

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
1681	C. BINDING ON FREE LIST— Continued										
	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed:										
	Guanaquito.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			212	151	217	220	151	220
	Nutria.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			82	163	304	127	206	398
	Wildcat.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			184	161	377	238	227	453
	Ocelot.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			2	7	14	48	74	178
	Hare.....	Free (bound in Turkish agree- ment, effective May 5, 1939).	Bound free.....			218	243	663	789	1,494	1,463
	Otter.....	Free (bound in Canadian agree- ment, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			58	18	19	210	140	218
	Lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb).	Free (bound in United King- dom agree- ment, effec- tive Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			n. a.	73	219	n. a.	1,762	3,340
	Seal.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
	Fox (other than silver or black fox).	Free (bound in United King- dom agree- ment, effec- tive Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			137	116	179	3,105	3,313	4,800
	Total.....					893	932	1,992	4,737	7,376	11,070
1685	Tankage of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.	Free (bound in United King- dom agreement effective Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			52	199	128	290	442	375
1688	Hair of horse and cattle (in- cluding calf), cleaned or un- cleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for:										
	Body hair.....	Free (bound in Canadian agree- ment, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	Bound free.....			1	17	50	255	278	317
	Other:										
	Horse, mane and tail hair, including switches:										
	Raw, unmanufactured.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			93	91	183	304	152	257
	Drawn, unmanufac- tured.	Free.....	Bound free.....			152	308	646	804	844	1,572
	Cattle, ox, and calf tail hair, including switches, unmanu- factured.	Free.....	Bound free.....			9	11	142	38	49	359
	Total hair.....					255	427	1,021	1,401	1,323	2,505

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	C. BINDING ON FREE LIST— Continued										
1693	Hoofs, unmanufactured.....	Free.....	Bound free.....								
1694	Horns, and parts of, including horn strips and tips, unmanu- factured.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			6	3	3	52	54	43
1755	Sausage casings, weasands, in- testines, bladders, tendons, and integuments, not special- ly provided for: Sheep, lamb, and goat sau- sage casings.....	Free (bound in Turkish agree- ment, effec- tive May 5, 1939).....	Bound free.....			483	476	848	6,525	6,201	7,077
	Sausage casings, not special- ly provided for (in- cluding weasands, blad- ders, and intestines).....	Free.....	Bound free.....			142	272	247	504	792	854
	Integuments, tendons, and intestines, not sausage casings.....	Free.....	Bound free.....						4	4	12
	Total sausage casings, etc.....					625	748	1,095	7,123	6,997	7,943
1765	Skins of all kinds, raw, and hides, not specially provided for: Horse, colt, ass, and mule: Dry and dry salted.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			18	156	173	23	172	187
	Wet salted.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			7	215	280	289	1,384	934
	Carpincho.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
	Sheep and lamb.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			1,092	1,827	2,371	5,304	9,908	9,486
	Goat and kid.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			798	1,011	802	12,040	15,395	15,887
	Total skins.....					1,915	3,209	3,626	17,656	26,859	26,494
1780	Tankage, unfit for human con- sumption.....	Free.....	Bound free.....			505	1,260	838	935	2,535	1,809
	Total free list.....					9,079	16,087	24,322	46,344	73,883	83,370
	Grand total schedule II.....					38,341	53,724	59,948	94,000	132,926	138,290

* Imports from Argentina and Mexico only. ** Includes imports valued at \$21,772 entered at customs district of Puerto Rico, exempt from tax.

† Less than \$500. † Does not include duties on imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.

‡ Does not include imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.

§ Includes negligible imports of meat pastes (except liver pastes) prepared or preserved, packed in airtight containers weighing each with con-
tainer not more than 3 ounces, not separately classified prior to 1939.

¶ Statistics represent calendar year. / Statistics are for calendar year and include plums, prunes, and prunelles in brine.

• The duty on products (except orange marmalade) of Cuba was reduced from 28 to 14 percent ad valorem in the Cuban agreement, effective Sept.
3, 1934.

• Asparagus is not reported separately in import statistics. Data are for "fresh vegetables, not elsewhere specified", of which imports from Argen-
tina are assumed to be asparagus. Data are for calendar year.

• Not separately reported in import statistics. Data represent "pastes, balls, puddings, hash, etc.", of which imports from Argentina consist chiefly
of corned-beef hash.

• Includes imports from Philippine Islands, entered free under special provisions of the act of 1930, amounting to \$104,509 in 1938, \$123,410 in 1939,
and \$111,406 in 1940.

• Duty on product of Cuba reduced to 5½ cent per pound in Cuban agreement, effective Sept. 3, 1934.

• Rate on refined glycerin was reduced from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound in the Netherlands agreement, effective Feb. 1, 1936. By virtue of the
reduction on crude glycerin in the French agreement, the rate of duty on refined glycerin was further reduced to 1½ cents per pound.

• Under the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939, the duties on some items under this paragraph were reduced.

TABLE C
ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE III)

[n. a. = statistics not available]

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY										
5	All medicinal preparations of animal origin, n. s. p. f.	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.	25	12½		* 15	* 12	371	* 688	* 75
5	Beryllium:										
	Oxide or carbonate, not specially provided for.	do.	do.	25	12½	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
53	Oils, vegetable:										
	Sunflower	20% ad val. plus 4½¢ per lb. import tax.	10% ad val. plus 2¼¢ per lb. import tax.					(b)	(b)		(b)
710	Romano, Pecorino, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Sbrinz, and Goya cheeses in their original loaves.	7¢ per lb., but not less than 35% ad val.	5¢ per lb., but not less than 25% ad val.	36	26	**206	**299	**785	**5,397	**5,635	**4,105
718 (a)	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances:										
	Anchovies:										
	Of a value not exceeding 9 cents per pound, including weight of the immediate container only.	44% ad val. (rate of duty increased from 30% ad val. by Presidential proclamation effective Jan. 13, 1934).	22% ad val.						(b)		
	Of a value exceeding 9 cents per pound including weight of the immediate container only.	30% ad val.	15% ad val.	30	15	(b)		3	897	878	976
718 (b)	Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances):										
	Anchovies.	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.	25	12½	2	17	31	231	212	196
725	Macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, and similar alimentary pastes:										
	Containing eggs or egg products.	3¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	21	14				1	3	1
	Containing no eggs or egg products.	2¢ per lb.	1½¢ per lb.	21	16				107	190	75
	Total macaroni, etc.								108	103	76

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE III)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
	A. REDUCTIONS IN DUTY—Cont.										
772	Tomatoes, prepared or pre- served in any manner.	50% ad val.....	25% ad val.....	50	25	-----	-----	-----	2,434	2,222	863
1519(a)	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins, not dyed: Goat and kid, and hare.	25% ad val.....	12½% ad val.....	25	12½	-----	-----	-----	* 280	* 78	* 226
1519(a)	Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed goat or kid skins, if not dyed.	.....do.....	.....do.....	25	12½	-----	-----	-----	* 962	* 845	* 1,341
1519(b)	Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of hare, lamb, and sheep furs (except caracul and Persian lamb) if not dyed.*	35% ad val.....	17½% ad val.....	35	17½	1	-----	-----	215	189	388
	Total duty reductions.....					209	331	831	10,875	10,850	8,236
	B. BINDINGS OF PRESENT DUTY										
802	Brandy.....	\$2.50 per pf. gal. (reduced from \$5 per pf. gal. in French agreement, ef- fective June 15, 1936).	\$2.50 per pf. gal.	f * 56	f * 56	-----	-----	(*)	3,230	3,435	* 3,103
802	Cordials, liqueurs, kirschwas- ser, and ratafia.	.....do.....	.....do.....	f * 50	f * 50	-----	(*)	1	1,341	1,522	* 1,254
802	Bitters of all kinds containing spirits.	\$2.50 per pf. gal. (reduced from \$5 per pf. gal. in the United K i n g d o m agreement, ef- fective Jan. 1, 1939).	.....do.....	f * 84	f * 84	-----	-----	-----	29	36	* 15
803	Champagne and all other spar- kling wines.	\$3 per gal. (re- duced from \$6 per gal. in French agree- ment, effec- tive June 15, 1936).	\$3 per gal.....	f 67	f 67	(*)	1	25	2,289	2,507	* 2,065
804	Still wines produced from grapes (not including ver- muth) containing 14 per centum or less of absolute al- cohol by volume, in contain- ers holding each one gallon or less.	75¢ per gal. (re- duced from \$1.25 per gal. in French agreement, ef- fective June 15, 1936).	75¢ per gal.....	* 38	* 38	1	2	1	1,921	2,161	1,439
804	Vermuth, in containers holding each one gallon or less.	62½¢ per gal. (reduced from \$1.25 per gal. in French agreement, effective June 15, 1936).	62½¢ per gal....	f 45	f 45	-----	-----	161	1,897	1,900	* 2,055

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO ARGENTINA (SCHEDULE III)—Continued

Para- graph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item	Rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent on basis of im- ports in 1939		United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars)					
		Before agree- ment	Under agree- ment	Before agree- ment (per- cent)	Under agree- ment (per- cent)	From Argentina			From all countries		
						1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
1519 (a)	B. BINDINGS OF PRESENT DUTY—Continued										
	Dressed furs and dressed fur skins, not dyed: Lamb and sheep (except caracul and Persian lamb).	15% ad val. (re- duced from 25% ad val. in the United Kingdom agreement, effective Jan. 1, 1939).	15% ad val.....	15	15				7	16	9
	Total bindings of present duty.					1	3	188	10,714	11,577	9,940
1611	C. BINDINGS ON FREE LIST										
	Argols, tartar, and wine lees, crude or partly refined, con- taining less than 90 per centum of potassium bitar- trate.	Free.....	Bound free.....			51	12	392	2,472	1,217	2,087
	Calcium tartrate, crude.....	do.....	do.....			89	48	219	217	212	476
	Total free list.....					140	60	611	2,689	1,429	2,563
	Grand total schedule III.....					350	394	1,630	24,278	23,856	20,739
	Grand total schedules II and III.					38,601	54,118	61,578	118,278	150,782	150,029

* Does not include imports of *corpus luteum*, urine concentrates, and urine concentrate solution, of which imports from Argentina were valued at \$2,658 in 1940, and from all sources at \$6,473 in 1939 and \$286,725 in 1940.

^a Less than \$500.

^b Includes imports from Argentina of "other" cheese.

^c Includes dressed dog-fur skins.

^d Includes plates, mats, etc., of dressed dog-fur skins.

^e Not separately reported in import statistics. Data represent plates, mats, linings, etc., of skins other than dog, goat, kid, and squirrel.

^f Does not include duties on imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.

^g Includes imports dutiable at rate specified in Tariff Act of 1930.

^h Does not include imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.

